CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants,
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,943—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1893.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
R.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
R.L. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
R.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
R.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,

Tuesday 5 p.m.

Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.

Saturday

R.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
R.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,

Tuesday 5 P.M.

Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.

Saturday.

R.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
R.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked R L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan. 24th Jan.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
(Extra) GALATEA	R. Mitis	1,352	250	5th Jan. 1893.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. ,,
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	350	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 31, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan.'93
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes	21st Jany.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 3, 1892.



...AGNIE DES

...RIES MARITIMES.
...TO MARSEILLES.
...ND MAURITIUS.
...YNE will LEAVE
...1893, at 3 p.m., FOR
...ction with the Austra-
... the Steamer from
...auritius.
...es for three, six
...ly REDUCED
...ing Railway
..., in the

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th January, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 tons, on the 5th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

KEMP & Co.'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE: AN ELEGANT AND LASTING DYE FOR THE HAIR;

VERY MUCH SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE.

"Though you're old, Father William," the young man cried,
"In your hair there's not one streak of grey
By some means or other Time's touch you've defied,
Now tell me the secret I pray."

"As youth passed away," Father William replied,
"I discovered grey hairs coming fast,
So at once Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye applied,
And thus I look young to the last."

So as you grow old and Time's touch turns to grey,
Your locks so luxuriant and bright,
Then try Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye, I pray,
The result will show you've done right.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED

COLLECTING OFFICERS to work under SUB-MANAGERS on Salaries of Rs. 50 to 70 each, excluding travelling allowance, with prospects of increase in time. The applicants must have a thorough knowledge of Zemindari accounts, land surveying, and zeerat cultivation, and must be used to riding out on out-door work. English knowing men preferred. Apply with copies of credentials to HIS HIGHNESS The MAHARAJAH BAHADOOR of DURBHUNGA.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.
He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.
Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.
Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.
Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.
The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 39, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 634, dated 1st July, 1892.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.
The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 26th December, 1892.

WANTED,

...OR a COFFEE CURING and BONE ...CRUSHING ESTABLISHMENT at Hussur (Mysore ...ce), a young practical ENGINEER (European) to take ...of the Machinery, and make himself generally use...lary, with partially furnished bungalow. ... Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to

R. MEY...
Mangalore.

BEERS AND STOUTS.

TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER,
BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY,

Is the finest sample of this famous Beer in the Market. It is light without being "Watery," a Combination rarely attained by the majority of so-called light Beer.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price: Bottles Doz.	5 12	6 8	Per case 4 Doz.	22 0	24 10
Half Bottles ,,	3 14	4 6	,, 6 ,,	22 0	24 10

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE & Co.'s)
Specially bottled for Treacher & Co., who are the Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price: Bottles Doz.	5 8	6 4	Per case 3 doz.	16 0	17 12
Half Bottles ,,	4 4	4 12	,, ,, 6 ,,	24 0	28 6

BASS'S BEER BY FOSTER AND SONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles Doz.	7 8	8 6	Half Bottles	5 0	5 12

BASS'S BEER BY STONE.
L. G. A

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 8	5 0

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
BY FOSTER AND SONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 12	5 4

BY BURKE & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 12	5 4

Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Foster and Sons' Bottlery of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout,

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHISKY IN JARS.

"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the Best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.
PRICE Per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THORPE & CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12, Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS, From Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8. Per Pair.

SILK SOCKS.
From Rs. 5-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HADKFS.,
Rs. 2 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

Cash	or	V.-P. P.
Rs. 14-8		Rs. 14-8

MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash	or	V.-P. P.
Rs. 21 doz.		Rs. 21 doz.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE.
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58. ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Thames."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic, Scrap.
Do.
"Amidol" Developer.
Backgrounds.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
,, Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
,, "Solio" ,,
Edward's Specialities.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
,, Screens.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
,, Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
,, Dry Plates.
Isochromatic Plates
"Kodak" Cameras.
"Kodak" Spools.
Lancaster's Photo Sets.
Lantern Plates, Edward's, Thomas's.
,, Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marions' Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts, all sizes.
"Perfection" Developing Lamps.
Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.
Porcelain Washing Troughs
Photo Sets, complete.
Plate and Print Washers.
Plate Boxes and Racks.
,, Sunk Mounts.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames.
Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shew's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
,, Glass.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignetters.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras.
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.
Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

CHEMISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.
It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.
Price Rs. 1-8 Per Phial.
WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.
May also be had of BABOO BOBODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasi Press, Calcutta, Baze Nursee Ghosee St.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing ...ork. For terms, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેખમહમદની કું.
& Co. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's [illegible] Blasting Powder.

PRICE CURRENT.—P...
...ontaining Shipping, Arr...
...ices, and other ...
...per Post.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
10TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE GREAT 'XMAS PANTOMIME,
"ALADDIN."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH,
(For Three Nights Only.)
ANDRAN'S GREAT OPERA,
"LA MASCOTTE."

MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH,
GILBERT & GROSSMITH'S
LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
"HASTE TO THE WEDDING."
(AN OPERATIC COMEDY.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY
WILL GIVE A FAREWELL
GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT
IN THE DINING ROOM
OF THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Tickets can only be obtained from the Manager of the Hotel.

S. S. "EDEN HALL,"
Arrived, 3rd January, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle: Bombay, 3rd January, 1893.

WANTED,
A MANAGER for a ROLLER FLOUR MILL in Calcutta, must have a thorough knowledge of Roller Milling. Liberal Salary to a suitable man.
Apply by letter with Copies of testimonials to the Undernoted, care of this Paper.
MILLER.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE.
MR. EMIL HONEGGER having RETIRED from our Firm, his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY as a Partner CEASED as from the 31st July, 1892.
E. SPINNER & Co.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1893.

NOTICE.
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA, was Registered in London, on the 2nd of January, 1893, as a Company limited by Shares, under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1890.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Limited,
H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1893.

"INDIA AIR PURIFIER"
Is in the form of a handsome Tablet intended to be hung near the ceiling, for destroying foul air that ascends. Is a perfect deodorizer and a safeguard against infectious Diseases. Re. 1.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.
Opposite Sirdar's Buildings.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS (marked "Tender for BROCADE ZOOLS for the BULLOCKS of Gold and Silver Guns") are invited and will be received by His Excellency the Senapati Saheb, Baroda, at his Office, up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1893, for the supply of articles noted in the margin.
Four Brocade zools and accompaniments for the Bullocks of the Gold Guns.
Four Brocade zools and accompaniments for the Bullocks of the Silver Guns.
2.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Two Hundred British (200) to be forfeited in case the accepted tenderer refuses to sign the Contract.
3.—Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned to their owners.
4.—The successful Tenderer will be required to augment his deposit up to fifteen (15) per cent. on the total amount of the Contract.
5.—The acceptance of any tender (either entire or in part) rests with H. E. the Senapati Saheb who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
6.—The conditions of contract or other information required may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on application to the undersigned during office hours.
M. BAJI, Captain,
Commanding H. H. Gaikwar's Lt. F. Battery, Baroda.
Light Field Battery Office, Baroda, 2nd January, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded, or Stored.
PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOTHERGILL'S
MADONAL.
The most Reliable, Safe, and Sure Family Medicine for the Cure and Prevention of
Diseases of the Stomach.
Diseases of the Liver.
Diseases of the Kidney.
Diseases of the Skin.
Constipation, Dyspepsia, and discomforting sensation after Dinner. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, of all Chemists.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 1 per year, including postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BRONKO, a Speciality for BROWN BOOTS, 8 As.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE FOREIGN PARCEL AGENCY despatch Packages by Fastest Steamers to any address on the ONE CHARGE SYSTEM payable at either end.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls') will RE-OPEN MONDAY, the 9th January.

TAYLOR'S WHITE ANT EXTERMINATOR.—Eradicates White Ants, and prevents their reappearance.—C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Agents, Bombay.

A FEW well DESIGNED FIXTURES by a European maker suitable for the General Trade. FOR SALE. Apply "No. 101," care of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE of TWO VALUABLE HOUSES in Hornby Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, 7th January. See CRAWFORD & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENT.

TO LET.—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, with a Billiard Table, on the Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, from 1st April next. Rent Rs. 250 per month. For particulars, apply to Messrs. CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WANTED, for the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, First Standard, Matriculate, Church of England.—Apply to the HEAD MASTER.

VIOLIN.—WANTED to PURCHASE a GOOD, OLD VIOLIN. Apply to "No. 78," care of this Office.

SAILING BOAT, WANTED. Address stating PARTICULARS and PRICE to "X", care of this Office.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

RECEIVED, CUCKOO and TRUMPETER CLOCKS, with Chains and Springs, one day and eight-day going. Rs. 25, Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cock tail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady—trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!—Finest Orange Pekoe, a really excellent Tea, Re. 1-4 per lb.; Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb.; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Up-country Orders receive prompt attention.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys and Provisions.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

NEW MILLINERY.—Over 200 TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS of the most FASHIONABLE STYLES to select from. Special Show TO-DAY.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

PICTURES MOUNTED, framed, and sent in for the BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION—D. B. DINSHAW & Co., Meadows Street.

5,000 FEET of very Neat and Stylish Mouldings have been just unpacked, specially suited for life-size Portraits; also for Paintings and Water Colors.—D. B. DINSHAW & Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

A WELL KNOWN and long Established Calcutta Firm, who have large Business Connections in Europe and Australia, wish TO OPEN a BOMBAY BRANCH for the execution of orders in Bombay produce. A WORKING PARTNER is WANTED. He has to provide the Capital required for working the Bombay Branch of which he will have the management, together with a member of the Calcutta Firm. Apply with references to "W. W.," care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

"BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co.," Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MILK PUNCH, prepared from an Original Recipe for Cock Tails and Pick-me-ups. It has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market. Every lady should try this Punch. Per Bottle Re. 1-12; doz. Rs. 20.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4 for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

BACK BAY BATH.
THE BATH will be RE-OPENED to the Public on THURSDAY MORNING, 5th January, on the completion of the improvements. It will now afford, in addition to the pleasure and benefit of a Deep Sea Bath, a perfectly safe opportunity for non-Swimmers and those desirous of learning. As hitherto, the Bath will be OPEN to LADIES and CHILDREN only on the usual days.
H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED ourselves, and are the SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.
MAHLER & ROSCHER.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE NATIONAL BAND PRACTISING DAILY. Full ORCHESTRA and BRASS BAND can be engaged for Dances, Balls, Wedding Parties, and temporarily for Native States. It played for six months at Victoria Gardens at the request of the Municipal Commissioner. Apply to
P. C. FERNANDES,
Director, late Band Sergeant, 21st Marine Battalion,
Dhobi Talao.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th January next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 13 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is given.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 23rd December, 1892.

ESTATE, H. W. DASHWOOD, DECEASED.
Pursuant to Section 42, Act XXVII of 1866,
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HENRY WODEHOUSE DASHWOOD, late of Sonning, in the County of Berks, who died at Sonning aforesaid, on the Eleventh day of June, 1892. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to JOHN ROBERTS JOHNSTON, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator.
Bombay, 24th December, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the Undersigned, SORABJEE FRAMJEE and JOHN SANDS under the firm of FRAMJEE SANDS and Co., has THIS DAY TERMINATED by mutual consent.
The Accounts of the Firm will be Settled and Discharged by their Successors Framjee Sons and Co.—Dated Bombay, this Thirty-First Day of December, 1892.
SORABJEE FRAMJEE,
JOHN SANDS.

REFERRING to the above Notice from this date, I have taken into PARTNERSHIP my Sons BAPUJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE and KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE, and that the business hitherto carried on by the firm of Framjee Sands and Co. will be carried on by us under the style of FRAMJEE SONS and Co.
The accounts of the firm of Framjee, Sands and Co. will be received and settled by Framjee, Sons and Co.
SORABJEE FRAMJEE.
Bombay, 1st January, 1893.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DUSTERS.
FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
„ ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... „ 3 0 „
The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.
Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . , through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.
THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.
Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.
THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.
In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.
GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them. They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.
LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
Capital and Reserves......................Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital............................ „ 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP................£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £150,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Mathe[son] & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &
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BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
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London Office..............14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
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Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, M
SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ
Agencies at................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for t
Terms for longer periods can be ascertained
A. F. SIM
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo S

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital...........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...............................$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
TELEPHONES
The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.
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COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
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DR.
QUINI

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,050
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,130
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	740
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	635
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	430
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	775
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5.	685
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,095
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,365
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,485
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	50
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,320
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	1,505
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Re. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Curra-chee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955x 1 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 1 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	270
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w.d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1 200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	237½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970.1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no.n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	21,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
[illegible]hi and Nor[illegible] India Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	153
[illegible] Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no.n
[illegible]	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
[illegible]	500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	175	div 23¾	300
[illegible]	500		300	30	190
[illegible]	[illegible]		100	Nil.	30
[illegible]			100	Rs. 10	87
[illegible]			100	9 pr.ct.	35
[illegible]			200	...	60
[illegible]				12 pr. ct.	180
[illegible]				8 pr. ct.	15
[illegible]				[illegible]	75
[illegible]					452½
[illegible]					[illegible],350
[illegible]					20
[illegible]					60
[illegible]					[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Missionary Conference, Wilson College, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Matriculation Examination Results.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
The D'Ensem-Doyle Company, Esplanade Hotel Dining Room, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Fultala (s), from Calcutta; Sheik (s), Shields; Maltby (s), Cardiff. Yesterday Somali (s), from Aden; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Carlo (s), from Dunkurk; Persia (s), Bangkok.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mahanady entered the dock on Monday and the German Cruiser Schwalbe entered yesterday; and the s.s. Carlo left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Ataka entered the dock on Monday and the Eden Hall entered yesterday; and the s.s. Megna left it yesterday.

THEFT AT THE MAHALUXMI BATTERY.—Mr. A. Banks, in charge of the Mahaluxmi Battery, reports the theft of a copper lightning conductor tape from the battery.

ARRIVAL OF A JAGHIRDAR.—Chirkumna Venkut Swami, a jaghirdar of Madras, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, with a retinue of fourteen followers, and has put up in a bungalow, at Girgaum Back Road.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Thomas Barry and James Ellis were charged under the Vagrancy Act. The accused stated in their defence that they had been convicted and had been sent down to Bombay on their way to England. The Magistrate ordered accused to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FATAL FALL FROM A VERANDAH.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Rahim Khan, a Mahomedan boy, aged about 3 years. The deceased was the son of Fazulbhoy Habib, a dealer in bread, and was living with him on the first storey of a house, at Musjid Lane. On Saturday, the deceased was standing on a box in the verandah of his house, when he accidentally fell down on the road. He became unconscious and died yesterday morning from the effects of the injury. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GRIEF AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, at Memonwada, by the Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, on the body of a young Hindu woman, named Myna, aged 25, the wife of Kerajee, a basket-maker. The day before yesterday, the deceased lost her infant child, aged two years, and was much distressed, as that was her only surviving child. The deceased said she would rather die than live. She refused to take her meals and said she did not care for anything. The night before last the deceased was missing. Yesterday morning her body was found floating in a well next to the American Mission Chapel. The jury returned a verdict of suicide from grief at the loss of an only child.

THEFT OF A PERAMBULATOR.—Ibrahim Abdul Rahim, a Mahomedan of questionable character, was placed yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of theft of a perambulator, valued at Rs. 23, belonging to Mr. H. J. Haytor, residing at Clare Road, Byculla, on Saturday morning. A servant of the complainant, seeing the accused taking away the perambulator from the compound of his master's bungalow, arrested and made him over to the police. The accused denied the charge, and said that he was called by the boy into the compound to hold his perambulator, and while he went and stood there, the servant came and thought he was stealing it. The magistrate convicted and sentenced accused to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case, in which Shirinbai, a school-mistress, charged DinshawjeeDhunjeebhoy and three others with defamation, came on for further hearing before Mr. Webb. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. A Parsee, named Dadabhoy, gave evidence which was corroborative of the statements made by the prosecutrix. After some discussion, the accused stated that they had not made any imputations reflecting on the moral character of the prosecutrix, and as she accepted this explanation, the Magistrate allowed her to withdraw the case.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rukhmoodin Bapoo and his brother Oosman Bapoo, were charged by Constable Mynn, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 6-6, the property of Sooaderjee Cooverjee. The complainant had shipped the articles amongst other goods on board a steamer belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, which was to go to Allepi. The goods had to be transferred to another vessel, when the accused abstracted the articles from a box. They were arrested on suspicion at Carnac Bunder with the stolen property in their possession. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, but his Worship convicted them on the evidence, and sentenced each of them to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.

THE grand concert of the Y. M. C. A. came off in their rooms, at Apollo Bunder, last night. The audience, though small, was an appreciative one. Miss Walton opened the concert with a Piano Solo, entitled "La Gazza Ladra," which was capitally rendered, and well received. Jerusalem which was to have been sung by Mr. Harrington, had to be dropped as the organ could not be brought up to the pitch of the piano. The singer, however, made up for this by singing in his usual rich baritone voice "On Conway Quay," the song being well appreciated. Mrs. Fraser sung with pleasing effect "A Summer Shower" and "Love's Proving." Mr. J. Graffe creditably acquitted himself of his two violin solos. When Miss Waller made her appearance on the stage, she was greeted with applause. Her first song "By the Fountain" was sung in her rich mezzo-soprano voice, and the audience were not satisfied, until they recalled her, and she singing in response "In the Cloisters," which was also well received. Mr. Thelenberg sang "The Skipper" with pleasing effect, and was loudly applauded for the song. The duet "When the wind blows in from the sea," was sung by Miss Waller and Mr. Harrington, both their voices blending in pleasing harmony, which drew forth from those present well-merited applause. Mrs. Mortimer's "O fair Dove, O fond Dove" was sung with great ease, and although the song did not allow of the singer's rich mezzo-soprano voice being heard to its fullest extent, yet what was heard was highly appreciated by all. Mr. T. Redmayne was unfortunately prevented from giving his song "The old Brigade;" but gave instead "A Banjo Solo." The piece chosen was rather a difficult one, and the performer had to give it up after commencing the variations in the piece, as the instrument, he used, was a new one, and was rather stiff to the player. The two Glees by the Choir were both capitally rendered, and were well received. The National Anthem concluded the evening's concert.

FALSE COMPLAINT OF ASSAULT.

MR. ROBERT SHEET, the spinning master, and Mr. Cowasjee Framjee, the manager, of the Bombay United Mill, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, to answer a charge of assault laid against them by one Gunput Bhiwa, a mill-hand. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the defence.

The complainant, in his evidence, stated that, on the 17th ultimo, while he was at work, the first accused assaulted him with a stick as he had been absent from the Mill for a week in connection with the marriage of his brother. He went to complain to the second accused, the mill manager, who without hearing his complaint assaulted him with his hand.

The defence was that the complainant was instigated by one of the mill-hands, who was the head of the strikers at the mill, to lay this false charge against the accused in order to get them into trouble. In fact, on the day in question, while the complainant returned to work after absenting himself for a week the spinning-master asked him to leave the mill premises. The complainant, thereupon, went to the mill manager who ordered him to act as his master wished. The accused never assaulted him.

The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, remarked that this was a false case and fined the complainant, Rs. 10. Both the accused were discharged.

ENORMOUS quantities of snow, says a Vienna correspondent, still encumber the streets of Budapest, and some queer methods of getting rid of it have been stated. A steam engine was taken into one of the broadest streets, and the snow shovelled into the boiler, melted and allowed to run into the gutter. [illegible]t is declared that this plan is much cheaper than [illegible]ovelling and carting the snow away.

[illegible]O CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates [illegible] best medical advice that can be given for avoiding [illegible] what better remedy is there for the purpose than [illegible]HERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.— [illegible]ON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE attendance on Friday morning, writes a contemporary, showed a remarkable diminution on that in previous days; though the crowd increased later in the day.

The first resolution put forward is known as the "Omnibus;" dealing with the salt duty, the income tax, calling for the excise policy to be carried out in its integrity; proposing that accused persons in warrant cases may demand to be committed to the Court of Session; asking for the fundamental reform of the police administration; a modification of the arms Act; the establishment of Military colleges for natives of India; the organising of a militia service among the more warlike races of the Empire; and the organising and stimulating of volunteering. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, of Berar, moved this, and the Rev. Thomas Evans, in seconding the motion, confined himself to the question of abkari, or, as he preferred to call it, sherabkari. After an impassioned temperance address he deprecated confidential and secret communications in regard to abkari matters. He quoted from a communication from Mr. T. Stoker, Commissioner of Excise, dated 26th July 1892, addressed to all Commissioners and Collectors in the N.-W. P., pointing out that chandu and maduk smoking was absolutely prohibited on premises licensed for the sale of the drug, but that the authorities had no power to suppress consumption on premises where opium and its preparations were not sold. Saloons might be opened, and the opinoin of the Board of Revenue was that it was not altogether advisable that such places should be suppressed. No effort should be made to suppress them as it was better that they should be known and thus be liable to supervision. He asked whether that was worthy of the dignity of the British Government. Was it not miserable shuffling, shameful shuffling that the law passed to suppress chandu smoking should be evaded in that manner? He asserted that chandu dens had not been suppressed. They wanted Government to be true to their own professed policy of getting the maximum revenue with the minumum of consumption. He unhesitatingly said that was not done. Government was doing its very best, through its officials, to increase consumption. There were more stills sanctioned in the Punjab and North-West Provinces than were required or used. He quoted from the *Gazette* of 1st March 1890, and from Lord Cross's Despatch of 29th March 1890, in both of which it was laid down that efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiments in regard to excise matters, and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained. He asserted that neither of these things was done. The whole cause of the present excise policy was want of money: and that want was caused by keeping 73,000 British troop in India when 50,000 would be quite sufficient. He believed in the loyalty of the Indian princes and people; and if Government would take them into their confidence all would be well. (Applause.)

Mr. Oudh Behari Lal declared that it was a scandal and disgrace that British officers who came to this country altogether forgot their British instincts; and became as despotic and autocratic as possible. Resolutions of the House of Commons were ignored, and if that was not despotism he should like to know what was.

The resolution was further supported and carried.

Babu Guruprasad Sen, of Bankipur, moved a resolution viewing with the deepest concern and alarm the recent policy in regard to juries, respectfully but firmly protesting against it as retrograde, reactionary and injurious to the best interest of the country, and praying for the extension of the system to other parts of the country. The mover read a long speech, and quoted numerous statistics, by which he endeavoured to show that the jury system had not failed in Bengal, that it had "worked much better than the assessor system," and that during the past twenty years there had been a steady depreciation in the work of Sessions Judges. He asserted that the jury system was not really introduced in 1862 as, though may be not under the same name, the system had been recognised from the earliest times, even before the Christian era. As to cases of homicides he showed that in England the percentage of convictions was only 50 whilst in other cases it was 75 per cent.; so that if there was overscrupulousness on the part of native jurors to convict in cases where capital punishment was possible "the governors ought not to grumble at it."

The resolution having been seconded, was supported by a young man, named Lucky Narayan Bigburrooah, of Assam, who asserted that civilians in that province in a lawless manner terrorised over the people.

Mr. R. K. Limajee, of Poona, said that if Government had taken the public into their confidence a little they would have found reasons not to curtail the system but to develop and expand it.

Mr. Ramanja Chariya, of Madras, said that his presidency sympathised with Bengal in its recent misfortune, as a common calamity to the whole country.

Babu Tarapaddo Banerjee declared that the privilege had been taken away by an unsympathising governor, in an unstatesmanlike manner, and by an unholy order.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Wacha, of Bombay, moved a resolution, declaring the propriety of a portion of the cost of operations on the North-West frontier, beyond the natural frontier of India, being borne by the British Treasury, and the revenues of India proportionately relieved. He said that on this subject the Press, even the *Pioneer*, the Government, and the whole country were absolutely unanimous; and it was only right that they should support the hands of the Government by their resolution.

Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya seconded, saying that the military expenditure lay at the root of the currency difficulty.

The resolution was carried.

Babu Brojenda Nath Seal, from Bengal, moved a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient that Government grants for high education should be reduced, and affirming the importance of increasing expenditure on all branches of education, and the expediency of appointing a mixed commission in view to the promotion of technical education.

Babu Herambra Chandra Mittra (also from Bengal) said that the Government professed to govern on English principles; but those principles were withheld when it suited the Government and applied when they were grievously burdensome and oppressive to the people. He also declared that "there never was a bridal day more glorious in its dawn and more vernal in its melodies than the day which witnesses the marriage of the human mind with knowledge."

Amid cries of "Vote" the resolution was supported and carried.

After lunch Mr. Boikunto Nath Sen, of Bengal, moved a resolution, affirming that fully fifty millions of the population were dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation, and insisting that the cost of the military service should be greatly reduced, and that measures should be taken to give fixity to the land revenue.

Mr. Pita Paul Pillai, of Madras, in seconding the motion, asserted that the agricultural classes were deteriorating and quoted statistics to prove this. The mortgages and sales in the Madras Presidency among ryots, who number about three and a-quarter millions, amounted in the past ten years to nearly four millions and a-half rupees. He complained of the forest laws and the revenue administration as being the cause of the increase of poverty.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare complained that while the land revenue administration in Bombay was called the best in India, the enhancements there had amounted to confiscation of private property.

Mr. Bishen Narain Dar, of Lucknow, devoted his speech to a proof of the poverty of the people, and with this object made extracts from a report of the N.-W. P. Government made in 1888.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. R. P. Karindar, of Satara, moved the next resolution, asking the Government to investigate the administration of the forest laws. He admitted that the Bombay Government had made an inquiry and had passed a resolution on the subject. The grievances he mentioned were the destruction of cattle by snakes and other wild animals, the payment of fines by offenders against the laws without going into court, the number of animals impounded, and the decline in the number of cattle from want of fodder.

Mr. Keshav Pillai, Madras, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. Nandi, of Agra, in moving the next resolution, entered into a defence of the Congress agitation. The resolution was that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Rai Bahadur Anandu Charlu, and Mr. Ferozshah Mehta should be appointed a committee to prepare a petition on the subject of the claims of natives to higher and more extensive employment in the public service.

Babu Kaliprasana Kavya Visarada, of Bengal, seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

A resolution in favour of the creation of a Local Legislative Council for the Punjab was proposed by Mr. Kanhaiya Lal, and seconded by Mr. Murlidhar, and adopted.

Mr. D. N. Banerjee, of Allahabad, moved a resolution approving and confirming the reconstruction of the British Committee, and tendering thanks to Mr. W. Digby and Sir W. Wedderburn. He remarked that it was seldom that they found English gentlemen after having retired from the Indian public service, after a life-long service, devote themselves to the people of this country without a private purpose of their own to serve, but that was not the case with the distinguished gentlemen who were now working on the British committee.

The resolution was briefly supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Sunker Nair, of Madras, and carried unanimously.

Captain Banon moved a resolution expressing thankfulness that the House of Commons was vigilant in regard to the recent purity Legislation by the Government of India. It was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee next moved that regard being had to the representations from the British Committee, the Congress was of opinion that a sum equivalent in rupees to £3,800 sterling should be remitted for the expenses of the British Committee for the year 1892-93 and that the balance be allotted amongst the different Congress Committees. Mr. Banerji made an impassioned appeal for funds to carry on the agitation in England and in this country, begging them to show by their sacrifices that they were in earnest in spite of what had been said by their opponents.

Swami Alaram seconded the motion in Urdu.

Subscriptions from districts and individuals were then intimated, and the President stated that the total amounted to Rs. 10,000.

The rest of the resolutions were put from the chair. The first of these thanked the electors of Central Finsbury for electing Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji to the House of Commons.

The Congress then decided, in consequence of the state of political affairs in England, not to hold a meeting there until after the Congress of 1893.

It was resolved to again appoint Mr. A. O. Hume to be General Secretary and Rai Bahadur Anandu Charlu to be Joint General Secretary.

A resolution was passed thanking His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga for having lent his castle and ground for the holding of the Congress.

Pundit Bishamber Nath was appointed Trustee of the Permanent Fund in place of the late Pundit Adjudhia Nath.

It was decided that the Congress should assemble next year at Amritsar.

Votes of thanks to the Reception Committee and to the President concluded the proceeding, and the President declared the eighth Congress closed.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.

THE Sixth National Social Conference met on Saturday last after the close of the National Indian Conference. The following Resolutions were discussed and passed:—

I.—That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is necessary to curtail marriage and ceremonial expenses, and the Conference recommends each community to lay down fixed scales of such expenses and provide measures for the enforcement of their rules.

II.—That, in the opinion of the Conference, distant sea-voyage or residence in foreign countries should not by itself involve loss of caste.

III.—That the Conference would emphasise the necessity of promoting female education in every possible way, and making an organized effort in each district and province for the purpose.

IV.—That, in the opinion of the Conference, it is essential that the marriagable age of boys and girls should be raised, and that all castes should fix minima varying from 18 to 21 for boys and 12 to 14 for girls according to their circumstances, and the final irrevocable marriage rite (*saptapadi* or *phera*) be postponed till the bride becomes 14 years old.

V.—That every endeavour should be made to promote re-union among sub-divisions of castes, and intermarri ge among those sections which can freely dine together.

VI.—That the Conference re-affirms its second resolution passed last year regarding the discouragement of poligamy.

VII.—That the disfigurement of child-widows, before they attain the age of 18, and even after that age, without the consent of the widow recorded in writing before a Punch and a Magistrate, be discouraged by forming caste organisations to arrange for social penalties to be inflicted on those who aid in disfiguring child-widows without their consent.

VIII.—That the Conference considers it expedient that Act XXI., of 1860, under which benevolent and educational Associations can be registered, should be made applicable to Social Reform Associations—that Section 26 of Act VI. of 1882, under which Associations not formed for profit, can be licensed by Local Governments and registered, should be so amended as to empower such Governments to exempt such Associations from any obligations imposed by the Act upon Mercantile Companies—that under the same Act no fees should be exacted from Associations registered under Act XXI. of 1860, and that the General Secretary of the Conference be empowered to send a representation based on this Resolution to the Government of India in the Legislative Department for their consideration.

IX.—That, in the opinion of the Conference, it is desirable to discourage the custom, wherever it exists, of turning marriage into a monetary transaction, and exacting a pecuniary consideration in respect of it.

X.—That this Conference earnestly urges upon all interested in Social Reform the absolute necessity of organizing Social Reform Committees in all districts, or at least one such Committee in each province, on the principle of self-sacrifice and employing at least one full-time worker for the purpose of educating public opinion on the subject of Social Reform.

XI.—That this Conference re-affirms Resolutions IV. and V. of the last Conference regarding the re-marriage of child-widows, and the abolition of imprisonment in execution of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights.

Miss Pash, B. A., of Gerton College, spoke on III. Resolution. Miss Pash was accompanied by Mrs. Gostling, of Bombay. Several Native ladies were also present, and Mrs. Roshan Lal read an interesting paper on the position of the Women of India.

PRACTITIONERS IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the *Indian Engineering*:—

Sir,—I beg to send you the following "True copy" from the Journal of the Proceedings of The Royal Institute of British Architects, dated 24th November, 1892, and trust it will prove of interest, if not of importance, to your readers:—

"A Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects having read, in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 20th ultimo, that the Madras Government had been asked to allow its 'Consulting Architect' to prepare designs for a Palace at Jeypore, wrote, on the 24th ultimo, to the editor of that journal a somewhat emphatic protest against the proposal, and supported his argument by the allegation which he called a fact, that 'the Home Government only the other day set a notable example'—to wit in 'binding the highest law officers of the Crown to be content with their salaries, and not to compete in private practice with the members of the bar.' The 'Fellow' is evidently one of the few British Architects who have been able, against tremendous odds, to hold their own as private practitioners of architecture in India; and he objects, with a show of reason that should command the sympathy of his brethren at home, to supplementing official salaries by the oblique road of what is euphemistically called an honorarium, but which practically amounts to underselling private practitioners. Such are his words; and he calls upon his brethren in India to press upon the Institute the necessity of appealing to the Secretary of State for the purpose of protecting the unofficial members of the architectural profession in India, adding that if any architect in Her Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings were to enrich himself by working for private individuals, he would get but a short shrift from the authorities, which would no doubt be true, should it ever by any possibility happen! The *Bombay Gazette* supports its correspondent throughout, and makes the following extraordinary statement:—'We are informed that there are several cases in which Government have allowed their officers to accept honoraria for outside work which should have been left to professional men in private practice. The instances, we are told, are many in which school and other committees go to Government, and have their work carried out by Government, simply to save the architect's fees. The Government, with a strict eye to business, charge a commission of thirty per cent., or more, on all work done on this eleemosynary principle. The Government do not share this commission with their architects, having of course a contract right to dispose as they please of the full time of their employes. The Government of Madras, however, has not yet accorded its sanction to the proposed employment of its Consulting Architect—at least, if the *Bombay Gazette* is rightly informed."

F. R. I. B. A.

CHARGED with unsoundness of some kind in the matter of doctrine, Professor Briggs, a Presbyterian minister of New York, has addressed to the Presbytery of his church a letter, in which the following alarming passage occurs: "Have you considered what will be required of you if you consent to this proposal of the prosecution? It will be necessary for you to employ a reader to read to you all the contents of the Standards of the Church, all of Holy Scripture, the entire Inaugural Address, and all of my writings referred to therein. You are required by law to have all the proposed evidence before you." The New York *Nation* is of opinion that if this accurately describes the position of affairs the threatened prosecution is likely to be dropped.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Persia, 1,203 tons, Captain R W Alcock, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, in ballast.

THE s s Carlo R, 1,759 tons, Captain S Crimonini, sailed yesterday for Lisbon and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Volturno, 1,536 tons, Captain E T Johnson, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE s s Maltby, 1,803 tons, Captain P W Sherwood, arrived in harbour on Monday last from Liverpool via Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,571 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s s Somali, 223 tons, Nacada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Macalla, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Nasser bin Ahmed.

THE s s Sheikh, 2,861 tons, Captain Newey, arrived in harbour on Monday last from Shields (23rd Dec), with a cargo of 4,849 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,?73 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour yeterday from Liverpool (3rd Dec), with a general cargo and two cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain R J Phillips, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Cadwick, Mr Abdool Currim and family, and two deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Swift, Mr Campbell, one Sister of Charity, Mr J M Filgate, Mr. E L Cappel and 150 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 593 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Laidlaw, Mr Carroll, Mr W E Dorrett, Lieut Perkins, Mr. A Murray, Mr D D Shroff, Miss Horne, Mr Hulme, Mr and Mrs Khambatta, Mr. Persotamrai, Mr Sunderjee Zala and 344 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lombardy	1750	Cole	A	P & O Co
" Volturno	1536	Johnson	B	F Muir & Co
" Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	D	K Nixon & Co
" Kt. of St. John	2245	Billett	F	K Nixon & Co.
" Avoca	1437	Nacoda	G	Allana Munjee
" Schwabe	...	Oilrich	G	German man-of-war
" Elwick	1517	Steele	H J	T Morrison & Co
" Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
" Pekin	2133	Street	M	P & O S N Co
" La Seyne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon & Co
" Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	..	Shepherd & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Sabarmati	...	...		Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy of Venice	2200	Crawford	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
" D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozoni
" Peshawur	3905	Jephson	4	P & O Co
" Galatea	790	Mitis	7	A L S N Co
" Gisela	2643	Nicolich	8	A L S N Co
" Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
" Kt. Templer	2701	Pain	10	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" Idar	2595	Hughes	12	E Bates & Co
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
" Ataka	2372	Bement	15	K Nixon & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Wednesday, January 4.)

R. I. M. Lawrence .... 902-75 .... Hooper .... Government

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Fultala (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, Dec 18.
	Sheik (s)	Newey	Shields, Dec 3.
	Maltby (s)	Sherwood	Cardiff, &c.
3	Somali (s)	Nacoda	Aden, Dec 18.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Dec 31.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Dec 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Carlo R. (s)	Crimonini	Dunkirk, &c.
	Persia (s)	Alcock	Bangkok.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Valturno, Johnson, for Hull.
" Pachumba, Russell, for K. Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental for Aden.
" Sheik for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Ataka for Marseilles.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
Nov. 16	Gunnong	Gaggino	Trapanee		
Dec. 7	Fall of Invernsaid	Wilson	Cardiff	25	Calcutta
13	Skidby	Strachan	Cardiff		
15	Oriental	Moule	Bombay	27	Bombay
16	Mayo H M's I M	Black	Somali coast.		
17	Meyun	Platt	Somali Coast	20	Perim
19	Etoile French Gun Boat	De Carforth	Obock	22	Obock
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	24	Bombay
20	Thames	Seaton	London	20	Bombay
	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Genoa	21	Bombay
	Isla de Luzon	Egarte	Liverpool		Manilla
21	Golconda	Henderson	Calcutta	22	London
	Aymestry	Crisp	Calcutta		Fiume
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Red Breast H M's	Stewart	Muccala		
	Tamara H M's T S	Hemmet	Portsmouth	21	China
	Singapere	Parodi	Bombay	22	Genoa
22	Sydney	Delacroit	Marseilles		China
	Armand Behic	Poydenot	Sydney		Marseilles
	Werneth Hall	Rothwell	Bombay		Marseilles via Liverpool
	Richmond Crawford	Atkins	Leith	23	Kurrachee
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast		Somali coast
	Ganges	Alderton	Bombay		London
23	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	24	Hodeida
	Sheikh, Berkhud	Baker	Somali Coast		Berbera
	Ava	Benois	Marseilles		Zanzibar
24	Chiltern	Starkey	Bombay	26	Perim
	Gisela	Nicolic	Trieste	24	Bombay
	Thisbe	Covacich	Trieste	25	Calcutta
	King Arthur	Fairweather	Hodeida	27	Bombay
	Afgan	Burton	London	26	Bombay via Kurrachee.
	Gorji	Dobbs	Jeddah	21	Bussorah

Aden, 27th December.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 31.
Brownlow, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Loralai.
Peile, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Ferozepore.
JANUARY 1.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt, Army Schools, on duty.
JNAUARY 2.
Tidswell, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on duty, from Poona.
Horne, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Jodhpore.
Hatch, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M D, on leave, from England.
JANUARY 3.
Nelson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Middlesex Regt, from leave, from Australia.
DEPARTURES.—JANUARY. 1.
Campbell, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Surat.
JANUARY 2.
Birrlil, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Riddle, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derby Regt, on duty, to Umballa.
Speaker, Lt, Bengal, 2nd, Sussex, on duty, to Dum Dum.
Lamb, Capt, Bo, 1st Leinster, on duty, to Poona.
Budgen, Brig-Genl, Bo Dist, on duty, to Lanowli.
Hilliard, Lt-Col, Bo, A A G, on duty, to Lanowli.
Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A G for M, on duty, to Lanowli.
Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Reily, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Head, Lt, Ms, R A, from leave, to Arrumgabad.
JANUARY. 3.
Tidswell, Capt, Bo, Lanc, Fus, on duty, to Poona.
Parkin, Capt, Ms, 1st Norther Regt, from leave, to Bangalore.
Mein, Maj, 21st Bo I, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th January.

I. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-quarters.
To-morrow, at 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
To-day, at 5-45 p.m.—25 pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.— do. do.
Friday, at 6 p.m.— do. do.

II. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

III. On Saturday next, the 7th Instant, both companies will parade as follows:—
1st parade, at 3-15 p.m.—At the Municipal Office, and proceed by Ghary to Pilot Bunder.
2nd Parade, at 4 p.m.—At the Apollo Bunder and proceed by Steam Launch to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice.
Dress:—Drill order, without arms.

IV. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the B. V. Rifle Association on Friday next, at 6 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

V. Leave of absence for two months has been granted to Gunner G. D. Lys.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF JANUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·114	S E	2	65·1	49·1	90	0·27	0·40	−0·11
Agra	30·110	S E	5	65·6	53·1	94	0·11	0·92	+0·74
Cawnpore	30·149	E N E	2	67·0	50·0	79	..	0·13	...
Allahabad	30·098	E S E	4	75·0	54·4	77	0.01	0·33	−0·27
Jhansi	30·092	Calm	2	64·4	53·2	94	0·17	0·33	+0·09
Jacobabad	30·139	N E	2	65·4	46·6	80	...	0·21	+0·21
Karachi	30·085	N E	10	72·0	56·5	92	0·68	0·68	+0·68
Jeypore	30·06	E	10	62·1	52·7	95	..	0·15	−13·62
Ajmere	30·078	S W	5	65·2	54·7	94	0·05	0·12	−0·07
Deesa	30·050	N W	7	81·1	46·5	75	..	0·07	−0·08
Bhuj	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
Rajkot	30·081	E	5	74·9	47·0	54	...	0·03	−0·32
Veraval	30·060	N E	7	79·5	55·3	65	..	0·39	..
Neemuch	30·062	S W	9	71·7	55·8	89	..	1·31	+0·99
Indore	30·074	Calm	5	76·5	56·1	95	0·13	0·94	+0·27
Saugor	30·073	S E	6	66·7	56·3	90	1·17	1·27	−0·28
Jubbulpore	30·136	E S E	2	75·9	57·8	89	0·70	0.70	−0·43
Hoshangabad	30·086	N E	7	68·3	58·8	95	0·72	1·33	+0·05
Khandwa	30·061	Calm	7	83·7	61·1	92	0·31	0·92	−0·11
Raipur	30·079	E N E	2	81·0	53·8	88	..	0·11	−0·93
Nagpur	30·106	N E	8	81·9	60·3	90	0·05	0·08	−1·45
Amraoti	30·088	E	10	84·1	58·8	83	0·11	0·34	−1·40
Akola	30·041	E	7	85·5	62·8	91	0·02	0·09	−2·16
Surat	30·034	N W	F	83·0	57·5	65	..	..	−0·18
Malegaon	30·086	N N E	6	84·4	54·5	75	..	0·17	−1·15
Bombay	30·036	N E	6	81·4	67·9	73	...	0·67	−0·12
Poona	30·078	Calm	7	86·0	56·9	89	...	0·34	−1·29
Sholapur	30·076	S	12	86·7	64·6	78	..	0·68	−1·03
Ratnagiri	30·016	S	4	89·4	70·4	74	...	0·41	−0·30
Belgaum	30·042	Calm	?	81·5	56·9	77	..	0·30	−1·65
Goa	30·029	E	6	84·1	70·4	90	...	2·44	...
Karwar	30·012	N E	2	84·7	65·9	84	...	1·43	−1·63
Mangalore	30·021	E	2	88·8	71·4	75	...	4·25	+0·57
Calicut	30·004	E N E	9	87·7	70·2	78	..	3·63	−3·72
Cochin	30·004	E N E	M	89·2	72·7	72	...	4·38	−5·20
Bangalore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Secunderabad	30·094	E S E	8	81·1	62·0	82	...	1·80	−0·29
Masuliptm.	30·093	N N E	7	82·0	66·2	90	...	0·32	−7·95
Bellary	30·083	S E	5	85·9	65·1	85	...	0·25	−2·05
Cuddapah	30·076	E S E	...	87·0	68·5	73	...	2·16	−4·77
Madras	30·071	E	14	79·7	73·7	70	0·15	6·84	−16·96
Coimbatore	30·075	E	4	90·8	70·8	86	..	1·22	−4·56
Trichinopoly	30·065	N E	5	89·5	71·4	75	...	1·87	−7·49
Negapatam	30·024	E	16	83·4	74·7	73	..	11·70	−19·29
C'Tmbo(3rd)	29·991	N E	7	90·5	69·5	73	...	6·80	−14·05

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slowly at Deesa, Surat, Málegaon and Bombay, but has fallen over the rest of the country. The fall has been brisk to rapid at Secunderabad, Aurangabad, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Saugor, Neemuch Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, Allababad, Jhansi and moderate or slight in other places. The distribution is irregular, readings beings highest in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and lowest on the western side of the Peninsula. Gradients are slight. Winds are very irregular in derection and the force has been fresh to strong at Sholapur, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Karwar and 8 at Bombay and Allahabad. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The greatest departures are:—Maximum 4° to 6° in excess at Akola, Raipur, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore and 5° to 13° in defect in Rajputana and a Delhi, Agra, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, and Hoshangabad, and minimum 5° to 12° in excess a Agra, Allahabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Coimbatore and the lowest 46° at Deesa. Humidity has increased considerably at Akola, Nagpur, Indore, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore and Jhansi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Saugor, three-quarters of an inch at Karachi and Hoshangabad, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola and Madras. A small area of low pressure overlies Central India, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and a portion of Gujarat and, as the weather is very damp, cloudy and slightly unsettled, local showers are still to be expected there. Elsewhere the weather is settled but will remain slightly cloudy. The isobars indicate that the weather in Lower Sind and to the west-north-westwards of Sind in the Gulf is slightly unsettled and rain may be expected there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—858 cwts maze, 1,678 cwts jowari and 9,532 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 30 bales wool, D Nagjee; 50 bales cotton, G Cullianjee and Co; 130 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Kt Templar s—15 bales wool, T Chimondas; 40 bales wool, R Dhanjee; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee.

Arabia s—100 bales wool, Jadbowjee Kara; 250 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 2,000 cwts wheat, H Govindjee; 85 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 4,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elwick s—6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 52 bales skins and hides, M Shapurjee and Co; 107 cwts fishmaws, M Ludha Khatow; 83 cwts hingla, M Fuckeerbhoy; 19 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, David Sassoon and Co; 11 tons linseed oil cakes, Latham and Co; 260 cwts horns, H Jamal; 13 cases indigo, B Jeshamul; 10 cases indigo, R Begraz; 100 cwts gum, S Thakersee; 27 cwts horns, P Allarukhia; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Joosub.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ataka s—7,030 cwts linseed and 28,120 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3,998 cwts gingellyseed and 1,999 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4,002 cwts castorseed, D Nanjee and Co; 175 cwts gingellyseed, H S H Cassum.

Idar s—3,000 gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 165 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales hemp, N Laljee; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts bone-meal, C Mahomed; 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,250 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt Commander s—650 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams and 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Dhurst Hosli and Co; 210 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Elwick s—4,002 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir & Co; 250 bales cotton and 870 cwts ground-nuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—130 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

La Seyne s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Arabia s—6,000 cwts wheat, W & A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—2,406 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers, 7,500 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

D Balduino s—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Galatea s—55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Galatea s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Galatea s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna; 184 bales cotton, M Sewbux.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—5 cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy; 10 cwts sharkfins, N Mianee; 70 cwts kismiss and 50 cwts almond, Que Lun Eaoo; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 172 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, Tata and Co; 59 cwts bysabole, R Corjee; 15 cwts aloes, T Essufally; 129 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, M M H Ellias; 100 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 4 cwts peacock feathers, A Joosub.

Gisela s—720 cwts onions, Allana Moosa; 2 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 100 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co; 65 bales twist and 55 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gisela s—200 cwts sandalwood, M Fuckeerbhoy; 400 bales twist, A Jamsetjee; 770 bales twist and 60 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 cwts sandalwood-chips, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—135 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Thomas G Hill and Co.

Gisela s—82 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gisela s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, SNUFF, AND CHEROOTS AT THE TOBACCO GODOWNS, ELPHINSTONE BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Universal Tobacco Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tobacco Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m.—

18 cases dark American strip tobacco.
11 „ medium do. do.
1 „ dark American Cavendish tobacco.
18 „ various kinds of cigarettes.
13 „ miscellaneous snuff.
4 „ cheroots.
1 large barrel containing Golden Virginia tobacco about 700 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, Chowpatty, next to Wilson College, in tents occupied by members of the Annual Missionary Conference, the whole of the french-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing-room and bedroom furniture, carpets, lamps, &c.
The property will be on view three days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HORNBY ROW, FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Soonabai, widow, and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Kavasjee Mody, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will (if not previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 7th day of January at 4 p.m., the undermentioned properties in one or two separate lots:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the five storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, in the sub-district of Bombay, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 and four-ninths square yards or there abouts and bounded on the east by Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, on the west by the said Hornby Row, on the north partly by the property described as lot No. 2, partly by the property formerly belonging to Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Mehta, but now to Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mehta, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Byramjee Cowasjee Battlewalla, but now to Sonee Muggon Manchund, and on the south by the vacant ground belonging to the Municipality, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1812, and street No. 85, and the said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 283, new No. 5189, old Survey No. 25, and new Survey No. 1-8907, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 580, new No 2753, old survey No. 25, and new Survey No 23907, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Soonabai.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the five storied dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east and south by the property, described as lot No 1 on the west by the said Hornby Row, and on the north by the house formerly belonging to Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Mehta, and now to Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mehta, and a passage common to the owners of the adjoining houses and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2353 and street No 87 and the said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 283, new No 5190, old Survey No 25, and new Survey No 1,8907, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No 580, new No 2751, old Survey No 25, and new Survey No 23,907 and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Bai Soonabai and her tenants.

Both these houses are well built and open to sea breeze. Lot 1 is open on three sides, and there are wells and Vehar water pipe laid in both the houses.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Pali Hill Road, Bandora, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., the handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. household furniture, plateware, crockery, pictures, clock, Brussels carpet, lamps, wearing apparel, etc., the property of the late THOMAS SAYERS, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, Chukla Street, near Crawford Market, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of Khakibhai Lukhamsy, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of French-polished, black and teak wood household furniture, new iron bedstead, new perambulators, bentwood new chair, and sofas, wire mattresses, &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 4, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and open carved teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, very handsome large size pier glasses, and sideboard, handsome 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers, a handsome strong English-built office brougham by "Kesterton," a powerful bay Arab horse, a strong-built victoria in very good order, a handsome strong English built Landau by "Windower," suitable for a single horse, rich marble tables, the property of Messrs. M. & J. RUSTOMJEE KHARAS.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of the late W. E. JELLICOL, consisting of wearing apparels, boots, books, tin box portmanteau, and other sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14·1, 7 years old, goes in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, goes well in single and double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, near Mr. Jerazbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, very handsome Satsuma and Kanga vases, very rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings and water colours, rich Persian carpets, a firstrate rosewood grand square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a cooking stove by Smith & Wellstood, table and hanging kerosine lamps, strong built dog-cart with a chestnut horse and harness, one victoria, &c., &c., the property of W. G. TREACHER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.
The bungalow is to let from 15th January.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable and desirable bungalows at Poona, near the Council Hall, on the Bund Road.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, Nos. 9 and 10, Queen's Garden, near the Council Hall, Poona, on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1893, at 4 p.m., the following desirable properties situate within the limits of the Poona Cantonments.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pukka built and tiled upper storied bungalow, stables, and out buildings erected thereon, known as "The Cloisters" and formerly as No. 28 Staff Lines, and now as No. 9 Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the Cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, and containing 24,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on the north by the bungalow and premises secondly described, on the south and east by the Public Road, and on the west by the boundary of the bungalow No. 2, Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha Ebhram, and which bungalow has been for sometime in the occupation of W. M. Fletcher, Esq. and is now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pucka built bungalow, stables, well and out buildings erected thereon, known as No. 27 Staff Lines, Poona, and now as No. 10, Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing 23,041 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the road adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, on the south by the premises firstly described, on the east by the boundary of the bungalow formerly No. 26, Staff Lines, and now known as "Mansfield Lodge" and No. 2 Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha, Ebhram & Co.

All the above premises are held by the vendor from Government on the usual occupancy tenancy applicable to property or their cantonment limits and subject to cantonment rule and regulations, but exempted from the rule of immediate evacuation in favor of a military officer, immediate possession will be given on completion of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 3RD KOLIWADI.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Vinayeck Ramchunder, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Lakshman Santoojee Pendhari, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Third Koliwadi outside the Fort, in the City and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1277, new No. 6457, old Survey No. 731, and new Survey No. 2388, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 101 and now under Street No. 1113, and Ward No. 1915, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Bastiao Gomes and Domingo, on the west by the property of Thucker Jadowjee Peraj and Jatha Ladhni, on the north by the aforesaid Third Koliwadi, and on the south by the property of Colu Baloo Ghedriba, and the same premises have been and are in the occupation of the said Lakshman Suntooji and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 4, 1893.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,'

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of Major A. Hildebrand, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Public Works Department, Military Works Office, in Store Lane, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1893, at 2 p. m., the right of removing fruit from the trees at Sewree, Rowree, and Tank Bunder Magazines compound, from 1st January to 31st December, 1893.
For further information and conditions of sale, apply to the said Military Works Office, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 4, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Landed Properties, situate at Camateepoora 1st Street, Camateepoora 1st Lane, Camateepoora Centre Road, Camateepoora 2nd Street.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Peerozbai, daughter of Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and wife of Cowasjee Jeewanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jangham Dharmajee, the following properties, viz:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Camateepoora 1st Lane, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3381, new No. 10183, old Survey No. 2959, and new Survey No. 5716, containing by admeasurement seventy and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the west by the property of Rajamnabai, on the north by the Camateepoora 1st Street aforesaid, and on the south by a sweepers' passage, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1083, and street No. 48, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground, were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmajee.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 3-30 p.m.

LOT No 2.

All those three several pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground, now formed into one, situate at the Camateepoora 1st Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six and one-third square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3386, 3387, and 3388, new Nos. 10187, 10188, and 10189, old Survey Nos. 2964, 2965, and 2966, and new Survey No. 5790, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1088 and street No. 56; and bounded on the east by the property of Rajamna Jalla, on the west by the property of Shivlingu Ukajee, on the north by the Camateepoora 1st Street aforesaid, and on the south by a sweepers' passage, and which said pieces of land or ground and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of said Jangham Dharmajee.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Camateepoora Centre Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3380, new No. 10182, old Survey No. 2928, and new Survey No. 5885, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2224, and Street No. 214, and bounded on the east by the Camateepoora Centre Road aforesaid, on the west by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the Camateepoora 1st Street aforesaid, on the south by a sweepers' passage, and which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmaji.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All those three pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or two dwelling-houses standing on two of the said pieces of ground, while the third is a vacant piece of land situate and being at the 2nd Camateepoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3521, new No. 10278, old Survey No. 3103, and new Survey No. 5881, also registered under old Nos. 3519, 3520, new Nos. 10276 and 10277, old Survey Nos. 3101 and 3102, and new Survey Nos. 5879 and 5880, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1125 and Street Nos. 111 and 110, and bounded on the north by a sweepers' passage, on the south by the 2nd Camateepoora Street aforesaid, on the east by the house of Cassum Abdool, and on the west by the house of Bala bin Narsu, and which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmajee.

LOT No. 5.

The following property will be sold on account of Bhoondoo Raza, the guarantor, if the proceeds of sale of the abovementioned 4 properties do not realise sufficient money to satisfy the mortgage debt.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with a building or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being in Camateepoora 3rd lane, containing by admeasurement 42 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, Revenue old No. 3563, new No. 10318, and survey No. 5918.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. B. and MERWANJEE, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 6th January, at 2 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, as follows:—

5 cases colours.
3 „ ruby beads, pearls, and linen buttons.

A choice assortment of very rich and handsome majolica vases and table ornaments in varieties.

1 case alluminium silver cigar and cigarette cases, smoking, writing and dressing requisities, chains, bracelets, photo frames, buttons, studs and links.
One lot of samples of K O. lamps.
One lot of real silver vases (Cutch-made.)
1 case glass inkstands.
1 „ combs,
1 „ Ladies' hand bags.
1 „ hair brushes.
1 „ belts.
1 very handsome hall mirror, with ornamented glass frame.
3 pair mirrors with gilt frame.

SALE OF WHISKY, CHAMPAGNE, AND HOCK.

On FRIDAY, the 6th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, in Meadow Street, No. 21.
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

Per S. S. "City of Perth."

S & F H 1-15—15 cases Hopkin's Old Scotch Whisky.
H 16-30—15 cases Hopkin's old Highland Whisky.
H & Co. H 1-50—40 cases Henon and Co, of Paris, Carte blanche champagne.
10 cases still hock Niersteiner.
5 cases polo bitter.
20 cases Swiss condensed milk.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MUSIC BOXES.

On FRIDAY, the 6th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room—
A consignment of very valuable and handsome music boxes, with bells and drums, and spare rollers, play 8 to 12 airs.
1 James McCabe 8 days' clock.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 4, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3.

THE English and New York markets having remained closed yesterday for the New Year holidays we have nothing to add to our chronicle of telegraphic advices under last Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,66,166
„ „ Branches	„	„	2,79,654
Other Deposits	„	„	31,30,226
Government Securities	Dec.	„	11,754.
Loans	Inc.	„	50,87,865
Bills Discounted	„	„	4,75,812
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	2,21,760
Cash and Currency Notes	„	„	19,06,297

Although the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued to-day for last Saturday, embraces only three days out of the six, which have elapsed since the date of the last Return, a further decrease of 19 lakhs in the Cash balance is shown, reducing it to some 241 lakhs. A considerable portion of the late withdrawals from Private Deposits found their way back to the Bank's coffers in the week under notice; but a large increase in Loans—which is the principal feature in the Return—amounting to over 50⅞ lakhs, took place, and, with an addition of 4¾ lakhs to Bills discounted, made the net increase in trade requirements 24½ lakhs compared with an increase of 55½ lakhs in the week preceding. The feeling in the open market is still easy for the time of year, and the exceptional demand for accommodation in one direction, disclosed by the figures which we give above, may be found to subside after the monthly settling day for Government Paper.

COTTON.—Business in this market has again been upon a small scale to-day; but the feeling has remained firm at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 300 bales of ready new Pachora, at Rs. 232; and 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 240; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, also ready new stuff, with the exception of 400 old Bengals, at Rs. 200-5 made up of 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 248; and 100 bales each of Akote, at Rs. 241½; Bengal, at Rs. 240; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 232½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 240 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have not been in much request to-day by shippers, and only a moderate business has transpired. The tone of both markets, however, has been steady, and prices are unchanged, all rounds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,323	bales.
Wheat	29,537	cwts.
Linseed	8,354	„
Rapeseed	1,504	„
Gingelly	31,038	„
Groundnuts	6,836	„
Castorseed	3,244	„
Rice	24,150	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done for May shipment to Genoa, Marseilles, and Liverpool, at 16s. 6d.; and to Antwerp, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE reopened with a nominal quotation of 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, at which we heard of no business passing; and at 1s. 2 11-16d. for the latter there was a strong enquiry, and rates receded to 1s. 2⅝d. and 1s. 2 21-32d. respectively, at which the enquiry ceased. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅞d. for January delivery, and 1s. 2 29-32d. further on was quoted, and a limited business was reported, and though 1-32d. lower for ready and forward Bills was very soon practicable; we heard of but little offering for any delivery and the market closed very quiet, and with a weak tendency as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2⅝d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·56¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day; and rates for Fours are a little lower than they closed at for the late holidays, this evening's quotations being 103⅞ for Money and Thursday's settlement; and 103¾ for the February account. 101 nominal is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have not shown much animation on reopening: and the few changes which have taken place in Mill Scrip to-day have been in most cases in buyers' favour. Oriental have declined, Rs. 30; New Great Eastern, Rs. 20; Luckmidas, Rs. 15; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Rs. 10; and Framji Petit, Rs. 5, at our revised quotations; Manockji Petit, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 higher. Mofussil Press have declined Rs. 2½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 3.

The following is the summary of Tuesday's observations:—The barometer has fallen elsewhere except in part of the North-East of India and at some stations of Sind and Guzerat. A large depression advanced over Rajputana and in the centre near Bikanir. A small depression advanced over Berar and in the centre near Akola. The barometer is largely below the normal in the North-West of India. The wind seems cyclonic in the North-West of India and northerly to easterly in the Bay area and Malabar and variable elsewhere. Temperature has generally fallen except in the Peninsula. The mean ranges from eighty-two degrees in Tinnevelly to forty-nine in Ludhiana and below normal in Burma, Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and above in other Provinces. Maxima very low in the North-West of India. The weather is very unsettled on snow fallen hills. Rain has fallen in the North-West and Central Provinces, in east Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and parts of Madras. Unsettled weather is advancing eastward, and will be followed by a very cold period.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending December 31, as compared with the statement of December 24, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 24. Rs.	Dec. 31. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,78,963	60,45,129
Do. do. at Branches	24,22,606	27,02,230
Other Deposits	4,23,69,915	4,55,00,141
Post Bills	6,723	6,303
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,48,181	31,89,705
Rs.	6,74,76,388	7,10,93,538
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,11,96,684	1,11,84,930
Cash Credits on do. do.	77,40,218	79,33,326
Loans do. do. do.	67,04,125	117,91,990
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,150	1,222
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,42,94,103	1,47,69,915
Stamps, &c.	23,577	23,681
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,562		
Applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion	4,21,791	4,24,791
Cash Balances with other banks.	6,74,633	4,56,873
Cash and Currency Notes	2,60,20,545	2,41,14,248
Rs.	6,74,76,388	7,10,93,538

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	..
Teheran	3	2	8 p.m.	1	..
Suez	3	2	35 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 3rd Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	17	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	14	..	1
„ Madras	...	49	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·930
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·6
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, S, W, WNW, W, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	132

* From midnight to midnight.

THE DECENNIAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY, 1893.

THE REPORT of the PAPERS read, and the Discussions thereon, is PUBLISHED TO-DAY at the *Bombay Gazette* Office in Pamphlet form.

Price, As. 4; by Post, As. 5.

Orders should be registered at once.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COX—January 1, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, of typhoid fever, Charles Cox, son of E. B. Cox, Esq., Portland House. Nottingham, aged 30 years. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FISHER—December 27, at Mohima Tea Estate, Sibsagor, the wife of Mr Octavius Fisher, of a son.
HATCH—December 19, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain Arthur V Hatch, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.
STOKES—December 23, at Salem, Mrs Gabriel Stokes, of a son.
ZORAB—December 18, at Cuttack, the wife of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Zorab, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURNE-TRAVERS—December 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Revd E G Peake, Oldbury Burne, eldest son of the Revd J B Burne, Rector of Wasing, Berkshire, to Maud Eveline, only daughter of Captain Oates Travers, 70th, East Surrey Regiment.
CARBERY—MOFFATT—December 26, at St James' Church, Delhi, by the Revd H W Bush, Chaplain, Hugh John Carbery, Assistant Engineer, Nahun Foundry, to Lilian Eliza Louiza, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Chisholm Moffatt.
MITCHELL—BROWNE—December 27, at St Stephens' Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev A Acheson Williams, M A, William Taylor Mitchell, to Augusta, second daughter of John Browne, Esq. Ootacamund.
WHITBREAD—BOND—December 28, at Nellore, by the Rev A W L Smith, Philip Henry, to Lillian McKenzie, eldest daughter of H M Bond, P W D, Madras.

DEATHS.

BATHIE—December 23, at Peshawar, after a long and painful illness, Maud Isabel, third daughter of the late A D Rollo, deeply regretted.
GROSE—December 23, at Rawal Pindi, George Edward Silba, only son of Mrs F J Grose, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 4, 1893.

THE Honours List of the New Year is short, but it begins well. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces obtains a well deserved K.C.S.I., and will henceforth be known as Sir Anthony MacDonnell. His excellent work in the Home Office and subsequently in Burmah and the Central Provinces, have been rewarded by a distinction which is the recognition of the high administrative ability of which he has given abundant proofs in the course of his long and laborious career in the service of India. The capable Dewan of Mysore, Kumarapuram Sheshadri Aiyar, also receives the Knighthood of the Star of India. The conspicuous success with which the Dewan, now Sir Kumarapuram Sheshadri, co-operated with his Highness the Maharaja in improving the administration and advancing the prosperity of Mysore, received warm acknowledgment at the hands of Lord Lansdowne on the occasion of the Viceregal visit to that State in November. Four Companionships of the Star of India have been bestowed. The first on the list is Mr. T. F. Chichele Plowden, the Resident at Hyderabad. It will be remembered that the Viceroy, in a speech at the State banquet given by his Highness the Nizam early in November, made pointed reference to the high qualities possessed by Mr., now Sir, Chichele Plowden, which led his Excellency to select him as one exceptionally fitted to represent the Government of India at Hyderabad, and give the Ruler of that State the strongest support in all measures necessary for the good of his subjects. Sir Chichele Plowden has acquired in Bagdad, at Kashmir, and elsewhere a wide experience, and he possesses besides—as the Hyderabad public have been assured by the very highest authority on such a matter, his Excellency the Viceroy—the advantage of being quite familiar with the views of people at Simla and in Calcutta on things in general. Rajah Udai Pratab Singh, an Oude notability, the Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie, Senior Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, and the Hon'ble J. F. Price, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, have also been made Companions of the Most Exalted Order. The Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire has been bestowed on his Highness Shere Mahomed Khanji, Dewan of Palanpur; on the Mir Jam Ali Khan who recently succeeded to the musnud of Lus Beyla; Major-General Collen, Military Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department; the Rajah Amir Hassan of Oude, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Brereton Hudson, Commandant of the Behar Light Horse. Sir Brereton Hudson is a representative planter of great influence in Behar, who has organised a numerous and very smart corps in that district. The honour conferred on him will give great pleasure to the officers and men of the Behar Light Horse, and to all Behar, where he is very popular. Nine Companionships of the Indian Empire have been distributed; mostly for what may be deemed official reasons with which the general public have no particular concern. That does not mean necessarily that they are not well and wisely bestowed; but had the recipients not been officials their names would probably not have appeared in the list. We are glad to see that Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, the genial and able Commissioner of Berar, has obtained the C.I.E. Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Wadia, of Bombay, has the proud distinction of being the only personage in any way connected with the Western Presidency, who appears in the list so far as it relates to either of the two Indian Orders. He is the eldest son of Bai Motlibai, the wealthy Parsee lady who lately gave a lakh-and-a-half of rupees for an obstetric hospital as an addition to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai Hospital. Amongst the fifty-six recipients of minor titles the Bombay Presidency is represented by Mr. Maneckjee Cowasjee Doteevala, of the Public Works Department, who receives the once martial designation of Khan Bahadur. It is pleasant to see that in the freer distribution of honours in the other parts of India the Secretaries to the various Governments have not forgotten themselves. One Chief Secretary and three Secretaries have secured four times the number of decorations available for distribution amongst the twenty millions of people who inhabit the Bombay Presidency.

THE *Daily News*, following the lead of the *Times*, takes up the cause of trial by jury in India, which it believes to have been withdrawn. The Liberal organ urges Lord Kimberley to annul the decree supposed to have been issued for the abolition of trial by jury in this country. No such decree has been issued, and it is, therefore, impossible for the Secretary of State to annul it. What has been issued—not by the Government of India, but by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—is a Notification, restricting the area of the Bengal Presidency in which trial by jury had been introduced, and withdrawing three from and adding one to the offences under the Penal Code which are cognizable by juries. As we have already said this step was taken with impolitic abruptness—so far at least as outside opinion was concerned, for the defects of the jury system as it is understood in the Bengal mofussil, has been under consideration for some three or four years. Such a step should have been deferred until the public mind was satisfied that it was necessary to take action in the matter. The Bengal Government would have been better advised had it postponed the issue of the Notification for a few months while the Minutes of the Judges of the High Court and the opinions of local authorities had been fully discussed in the press, or even in public meetings, if such had been held. But in acting otherwise it was within its legal right; the same Act which empowers the local administrations to extend the jury system to a given district, also empowers the local authority to withdraw or limit it as may be desirable. The Act gives this discretion to all the local administrations, and the Government of India expressly stated that it would not interfere with the exercise of that power by Sir Charles Elliott in the present case. When we are informed by telegraph that Lord Kimberley is pressed to intervene, and direct the Government of India to do what they have just declared that it is not desirable to do, and deprive the local Government of the discretion vested in it by the Legislature, it is as well to understand exactly how the facts stand. On the 21st of December the Government of India in the Home Department addressed a long despatch to Lord Kimberley, acquainting him with the reasons which seemed in their view to entirely justify the action taken by the Bengal Government. Under Section 269 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882, following the legislation on the subject of 1861 and 1872, a local Government is authorised to direct by an order in the *Gazette* that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, shall be by jury in any district, and also to revoke or alter any such order as may be found necessary. Under these powers trial by jury has been introduced for a limited class of offences in the Madras Presidency, and in a few selected districts in Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency. In the Presidency towns, as everyone knows, all criminal cases are tried by juries in the respective High Courts. It is acknowledged by the Government of India that the system has worked satisfactorily in the three leading cities.

But it has not been the same in those parts of the Mofussil in which it has from time to time been introduced. In 1884 the Government of Lord Ripon considered the question of extending the area of trial by jury, and came to the conclusion that it was not advisable to do so. The Calcutta High Court gave the following amongst other considerations why the system should not be extended to Lower Bengal; first, the difficulty of procuring proper persons to serve as jurors and the unwillingness to serve of those whose services would be desirable; second, the prevalence of superstition and prejudice which led to failures of justice; third, the occasional perversity of jurors, of which the Judges adduced instances; and, fourth, the inability of jurors to grasp details in complicated cases. In reference to this latter disqualification it may here be mentioned that the Commission to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act mention as proof of the necessity for special legislation to protect the country folk against the money-lenders, that many ryots complained that when no one was present to prompt them, they did not understand the nature of a bargain. They accepted whatever was asserted by the other party as correct, and signed anything. But to return to the question of the competence of mofussil jurors. The Government of India informed Lord Kimberley that in 1888 their attention was drawn in some of the Provincial Reports to a considerable growth of crime in late years, and an inquiry was ordered. Finding that many authorities alleged that the jury system favoured the escape of criminals, and was one of the causes that led to a failure of justice, an inquiry into the working of the system was ordered in May, 1890. It was found that in the Madras Presidency a certain number of cases—excluding murder and homicide and riotous assembly—were triable in certain districts up to 1883, with such satisfaction that the same limited class of cases were made triable by jury in all parts of the Presidency. The results were then far from satisfactory; a general tendency on the part of juries to convict on insufficient evidence was complained of. In the opinion of the Government of India the premature and wholesale extension of the jury system to all parts of the Southern Presidency was chiefly answerable for this deterioration. In the Bombay Presidency trial by jury in the Sessions Courts was introduced in 1867 in Poona, and in 1884-85 was extended to the districts of Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Thana, and Surat, and the City of Karachi. The selection of cases triable by juries was somewhat singular. As a Judge of the High Court said "It began at the wrong end." In Ahmedabad all offences punishable with death, and those only, were made cognisable by juries; in the other districts mentioned, and in the City of Karachi, all offences punishable with transportation or with fourteen years' imprisonment were added. In Poona the list was extended; offences against public tranquillity, against public justice, against the stamp law, the person, and property, forgery, to coining, and offences against property marks were made triable by jury. The Bombay Government, the High Court, and local officers generally agree—and the Government of India concur with them—that this classification of the offences triable by jury was unsuitable. They hold that cases involving simpler issues should have been made cognisable by juries in the first instance. The Honourable Justices Birdwood, Telang, and Farran recommended that capital cases should be withdrawn altogether from the juries in Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum, where there have been repeated instances of failure of justice through the refusal of juries to convict on the clearest evidence when the death penalty is involved. The Supreme Government has asked the Government of Bombay to consider the advisability of revising the list of cases triable by injuries in this Presidency. What action the local Government will take in this matter we have not yet learned, nor has the Government of India. But there is no question of abolishing trial by jury in the Bombay Mofussil.

We have on a former occasion stated how the question stands in Bengal. We need only refer to the fact that in seven out of the forty-six Sessions Districts of that Presidency and in six out of the eleven districts of Assam the jury system was established in 1862. The Government of India holds that the reports received from the Bengal Government and the Hi[gh] Court show that the jury system has work[ed] very unsatisfactorily in Lower Bengal, and t[hat] flagrant miscarriages of justice were not frequent. The action taken by the local Government is in the opinion of the Government of India quite justified. The scandal caused by the perverse acquittal of Brahmins and other persons of good position is subversive of all confidence in the administration of the law. No such failures of justice occur in the case of landless labourers and low caste aborigines, and the Government consider that it is demoralising in the extreme that it should come to be supposed that there is one standard of morality for persons of respectable birth or traditional sanctity and another for the poor and the low born. The juries are unwilling to convict these latter only in cases where the objection to the death penalty operates. But these cases are the easiest to decide, and the Judges could best dispose of them with the aid of assessors who would guide and inform them on matters of native habit and feeling. It is pointed out that under the new orders issued by the Bengal Government the cases—including offences relating to marriage and outrages against women—which are made triable by juries exceed in number those triable by juries in Madras and in the North-West. We are glad to note that the Government of India point out that the improvement of the system will probably enable it to be extended to some of the districts in which juries have not hitherto been authorised.

THOUGH the finances of the colony of Hongkong have improved since the appointment of the present Governor, they are not yet in such a condition as to give satisfaction to the non-official members of the local Legislative Council. At the last meeting of that body a serious proposition was submitted to cut down the salaries of Government officials. The ground on which this proposal was based was that the revenues of the colony have shrunk, and are likely still to shrink, while the expenditure has increased and is likely to increase. Mr. Whitehead, the prime mover in all these struggles with officialdom, during the course of the discussion on the subject, asserted that official salaries and personal allowances had increased by two hundred thousand dollars within the past five years. According to his idea it was well understood when the increases were granted that they should be subject to reduction if the circumstances of the colony required it. Much depends upon the reading of the conditions which Mr. Whitehead and his friends in the minority declare that have made it necessary. The officials, who are in the majority declare that no necessity exists. Indeed the Colonial Secretary absolutely declined to "enter into a wrangle" upon the subject, declaring that certain salaries had been passed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and until he decided that they should be altered the Council must continue to vote them. The colony, he said, was in a sound financial position, and its prospects as regards legitimate trade were reassuring, although a certain number of individuals have lost money by gambling. Here we have an official declaration to put alongside an unofficial one, and that is all. The motion to reduce salaries was rejected, but it would have been more satisfactory if instead of deciding the matter in the manner offhand, the Colonial Government had agreed to a proposal to appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the financial position of the colony.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM REID MARTIN, whose death is announced this morning, served during the Mutiny, and was present with the 38th Foot at the assault and capture of Meeangunge, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and affairs of Barree and Nuggar. Afterwards he served with the 19th Punjab Infantry in the China campaign of 1860, and next with the 3rd Punjab Infantry throughout the Sittana Expedition of 1863. When this was over he was with General Wilde's column against the Judon tribes. All this was within the first six years of his service, so that General Martin's early promotion was rapid. When in 1881 he attained to Colonel's allowances he was placed in the Unemployed Supernumerary List of her Majesty's Indian forces, and decided on residing out of India.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Valletta, with outward English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Sunday.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Toolsidass Ludha, cotton merchant, of Bombay, has suspended payment on account of losses consequent on the recent rise in cotton. The liabilities are stated to be about four lakhs of rupees.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I Railway for the week ending 10th December, 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891 of 148,866 maunds and Rs. 10,010 in the earnings.

THE Working Men's Society in Ravenna having, through their President, begged King Humbert to assist them to negotiate a loan on good conditions, the King sent them 50,000 francs, saying: "You shall not repay me, but if you are ever able to do so, you shall put the money into a fund which you must institute for providing pensions for old and infirm operatives."

SOME sensation was caused in the Austrian Reichsrath on Wednesday, says a Vienna correspondent, by the statements of Dr. Kronawetter, the Liberal member for Vienna, in speaking of the way in which working men are treated by great capitalists. He said that in Count Sylva Tarouca's mines the men were examined by a doctor every two years, and all those whose strength was found to be failing them were dismissed. A minor who had a large family, on hearing the doctor's unfavourable verdict upon him, precipitated himself into the pit and was taken out dead. Count Sylva Tarouca, the speaker added[,] is the President of the Catholic Congress. Dr. K[ro]nawetter also spoke of Kolomea, where the [...] work fifteen hours a day for weekly wa[ges ...] exceeding five shillings.

DR. JOSEPH KOWACS, of Budapest[...] rendered himself so obnoxious to t[...] before whom he lectures there [...] clared they will no longer liste[n ...] correspondent writes: O[...] he entered the lecture-roo[m ...] hooting and hostile cri[es ...] twenty minutes fro[m ...] professor has long a[...] better of him and [...] times been hurt [...] a young cou[...] patient, [...] Profess[...] thro[...] aske[...] no ot[...] repl[...] wer[...] tak[...] he[...] to[...] g[...] f[...]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The contract with the Italian Government for the conveyance of the Indian Mails through Italy to and from Brindisi has been renewed for a term of five years.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

H. R. H. the Duke of York has been promoted to the rank of Captain in Her Majesty's Navy.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN DUBLIN.

The Lord Mayor of London is at present on a visit to Dublin, where the Freedom of the City was yesterday conferred on him amid great enthusiasm.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

In accordance with an order issued by the Government the Irish Constabulary, who have always worn bayonets, are henceforth to wear the ordinary policeman's batons instead.

THE UGANDA EXPEDITION.

Advices from Zanzibar state that Sir Gerald Portal has started for Uganda.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN INDIA.

An article has appeared in the *Daily News* urging Lord Kimberley to annul the decree passed by the Government of India anent the abolition of trial by jury.

THE EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

CAIRO, JAN. 2.

Mustapha Fehmi Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, whose condition has been so serious, is now improving.

FIGHTING NEAR WADY HALFA.

News from the Soudan states that a force of six hundred Dervishes had attacked the Egyptian outpost at Gemai, near Wady Halfa, and that they afterwards attacked Sarras, but were repulsed at both places by the Egyptian troops who offered a most determined resistance

Another force of Dervishes cut the wires to the north of Wady Halfa, and after a sharp skirmish were repulsed with the loss of several of their men.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, JAN. 2.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William, in receiving his generals on New Year's Day, said the Army Bill now before the German Parliament was a political and military necessity, and that no officer would be permitted to oppose the Bill.

M. DE GIER'S HEALTH.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 2.

M. de Giers, who for some time past has been ailing, has now recovered, and is about to resume his functions as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The death is announced of General Reid Martin.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 3.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Valetta, with the outward English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

A STATE DINNER.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

A State dinner was held at Government House last night.

THE BALLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASE.

In the Tollygunge Steeplechase yesterday, Zuleika running in the Ballygunge Cup fell at one of the hurdles and broke his neck. Mr. Shakespeare who was riding had a narrow escape. Zuleika was the property of Major McDougall who has been very unfortunate this season.

THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

The decision of the Government of India in the Ulwar murder case is likely to give rise to the interference of the Secretary of State. Public opinion tends to the belief that, however, moral in tone and intention the judgment is the fact that the British Court lent to an autocratic State ergo assumed the characteristics of such a State, and was bound to recognise its laws and procedure is becoming a prominent factor in calculating the extent to which Ramchunder and after him Akhej Sing were to blame. It is held to be clear that the Court was an Ulwar Court, whose sovereign could on no account be arraigned for any Act committed by him, and though the Government held that the late Maharaja's will, as expressed by his subjects, represented more his wishes than his commands. It is abundantly clear that this distinction is liable to accentuate difficulties in the holding of all such courts as the one recently held at Ulwar. The broad question at issue is what law is an inhabitant of a Native State to abide by. So far it would seem that he must also respect the laws in British India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, JAN. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 3.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Australia arrived.

Mail steamers Paramatta from London and Formosa from China arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 2.

10 p.m.	73·5

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

6 a.m.	69·7
10 a.m.	74·6
2 p.m.	76·9
4 p.m.	76·2

OUR CHRISTMAS CAMP.—II.

I DETERMINED to accompany the Doctor myself, in the capacity of guide, philosopher, and friend, and show him the very cream of the sport. I would not shoot; I would be content with the reflected glories of the Doctor's bag, which I felt sure would considerably outnumber that of any other member of the party. You see I was anxious to conciliate the Doctor—very anxious. He was unquestionably the Jason of the Bombay Argonauts: there is nothing like securing favourable first impressions, and I shrewdly suspected that theirs would depend in great measure upon the Doctor's. Besides, was he not my kinsman? "Apotero e gonu knema" that is, in the vulgar tongue, my friend should have longer shots at the Duck than the Doctor my cherished relative." (Greek you observe is a very compendious language, I wish you kept Greek type though; the proverb might puzzle Erasmus in that English dress.) Well, these reflections passed through my mind with the rapidity of lightning, and in a very short time I noticed with satisfaction M. S. and the Young Man wading through the sedge and mud on the opposite shore whence experience had taught me that the Duck would speedily cross to the conveniently dry bank where, under the shade of a babul tree, the Doctor had disposed his ample form. W. had taken up his station close by the tiffin basket. He explained later that he had a vague idea of having read somewhere, in a severely scientific work (no, upon his honour *not* "Bombay Ducks and their habits" nor yet "The hunting of the Shark") but either in Buffon, or the annals of the Bombay Anthropological Society—that Ducks had a very acute sense of smell; and he inferred, therefore, they would likely head for the whisky when they got tired of being shikarred by the others. And that quite apart from that conclusion, which he took leave to style a triumph of inductive reasoning it required no scientific observation to realize the advantages accruing to a fatigued and thirsty sportsman from the aforesaid propinquity of refreshment, &c., &c. Of course these explanations came later when, fortunately for his credit, W. could bolster up his transparent sophistries by an appeal to his bag. There was no gainsaying that or denying that whatever the reason, the result justified W.'s anticipations. Well, the Doctor and I sat down to await with touching confidence the swarms of birds, which I promised should soon darken the air above him. "So much the better, so much the better," said the Doctor with indistinct glimmerings of his early school-days "we shall shoot in the shade." He knew, or felt instinctively, that whoever made that remark originally, or under whatever forgotten circumstances it came to be made, there was an association of heroism with it. So he sat up sternly and glared round the horizon with the air of a man hurling challenges to the whole race of Ducks "Come one, come all," I fancied him prepared to say if he had only thought of it, which he didn't, "this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I." Interpreting his mood by these aggressive symptoms I hastened to reassure him. There was really nothing to be apprehended; the Duck in this part of the world, whatever their habits might be in and around Bombay (and we, up-country, do hear strange, almost incredible tales of the indomitable character and splendid exploits of Bombay Ducks) are timid and harmless. They have never yet attacked a Doctor; in fact as the Doctor knew very well he and his learned brethren were under considerable obligation to the genus Ducks. "Why, how do you make that out!" quoth the Doctor. "In return for their quacks to be sure." The Doctor looked so ireful that I hastened to tell him how on one occasion my shooting party comprised a physician of high ability and some reputation. His name wasn't exactly Quack though it was something like it; and what with the confusion caused by my young olive branches just learning to talk, and mixing up Quack Ducks with Q. . . . Doctor or Q. . . . . Ducks with Quack Ducktors, or Quack docks, with Q. . . . . . ducktures, and the agonies these mistakes, sweet mistakes of innocent childhood, inflicted upon my dear friend's sensitive nature—why at last Q. couldn't bear the name of duck, or the sight of them; so that he forswore duck shooting entirely and confined his attention to the snipe, of which I calculated he might hit one in twenty. This story came in very well; one Doctor is always ready for a laugh at another, and the wrinkles of rage on my companion's expressive brow were slowly rolled out into a beaming smile. It is by the constant study of these pleasing secrets of nature that I so happily succeed in averting many a storm which threatens at the moment to overwhelm me. Every one now being in their places the battue commenced. M. and S. on the opposite bank were as busy as bees, while the natural history student by the whiskey store seemed to be having a large share of the fun. I chuckled with anticipatory glee. "Wait a bit Doctor, just you wait a bit. They'll all be over this way in a minute. Wish you had a spare gun, you'll never load fast enough." The Doctor peered out from behind a screen of babul thorns, and clutched his piece fiercely. I plainly saw that it would be a very bad lookout for any ducks that came his way. "You're quite sure this is the best place?" he asked anxiously after a few minutes, during which every one else seemed to be fully occupied. "Not a doubt of it. It's only just the confusion of the moment which keeps the ducks off. Last year all the shooting was this side." I said this as confidently as I could but my heart was rapidly misgiving me, and I resolved to steal quietly away at the very earliest opportunity. Oh where, *where* were the ducks of last year? Still the Doctor grasped his gun and swept the horizon with his piercing eye. Only one bird came within range, and that by completely turning his flank and suddenly descending upon him from the rear escaped his notice. I suggested that perhaps I was in the way: too conspicuous, may be: very likely the duck recognized me, in which case *of course* they would give me a wide berth. And with these mean, thin excuses I stole away in the direction of W. who was firing as fast as he could load. This little bit of sport like all other good things came to an end, before any one was half satisfied, and we gathered together to count the bag. The young man, was full of explanations of the innumerable birds that would most certainly have been dangling on his stick, if, *if* only he had had anything to shoot them with. "I assure you on my honour," he exclaimed passionately apostrophizing the company generally, "the birds flew over me in crowds, literally crowds. I had unfortunately used two out of my four cartridges, on a coot and a jack snipe, and the other two, well I *hurt*, a duck badly with them. I don't believe even you (turning, to look for the Doctor) could cure that bird. After that I just had to amuse myself by pointing an empty gun at the brutes as they flew by. Lucky for them it *was* empty; by Jove, how straight I was drawing on them". "Well where's the jack snipe; and what did you want with a coot anyway?" I asked. The jack snipe had proved too many for the young man; but there was the coot sure enough, and he declared that considering the chilly weather we might expect he could imagine no more comforting and refreshing dish than mulligatawny, *good* mulligatawny, for which as every one knew there was nothing in the way of stock to equal a well-flavoured coot. "O dura messorum ilia" murmured M., eyeing the dead unappetizing fowl, with a far away pensive look. The Doctor by this time was observed making for the rendezvous. Latterly we had heard his gun once or twice, and we had great hopes from his reputation and experience that the result would be out of the common. Just before we had commenced shooting, he had professed a noble indifference to any advantages of situation, which had secretly determined me to give him much the best place. "Oh as for me," he had said, "it doesn't matter where you put me. I've shot more duck than all these boys put together have ever seen. Nowadays I generally take a book with me when duck shooting, and I often get so interested in it that I forget to shoot, till I come to a dull paragraph, or a moral. I happen to have a report of the last meeting of the Corporation in my pocket, and I daresay that will help out the time while you fellows are shooting." Now there was a man for you! Such a sportsman that the killing of ducks had become with him a less absorbing occupation than a perusal of the manner in which our city fathers discharge their onerous and interesting duties! No wonder I felt proud of him and determined if possible that he should be roused from this haughty apathy. Certainly as long as I remained by his side under the babul tree he appeared to me to be just as keen on duck as any of us; and I did not observe the slightest indication on his part of a relapse into municipal literature. As he joined us with a clouded brow there was a loud chorus of enquiry. Every one was interested, as every one always is, in the prowess of the crack shot. At first he answered all questions with a mute wave of the hand in the direction of a distant shikari, as though to say, "there comes the bag to speak for itself." We grew importunate; he assumed an air of dignified indifference and lifting up his voice cried aloud for a whiskey and soda. Thus refreshed he condescended to explain that if his bag didn't number more, it probably weighed more than any other. True enough he had a thundering large Kuch Nahin, as large as a goose or two, which he persisted in calling a pelican, and averring to be a rare table delicacy. The Young Man's heart warmed to him at once; here was a fine companion dish to the mulligatawny. He grasped his hand in a passion of emotion and burst out into a repetition of that description of his own misfortunes which I have already related. The Dr. seemed rather embarrassed than delighted, and to relieve the tension of the moment I fell to overhauling the rest of the bag. "Here's a fine show of Gadwall and teal," I began arranging them on the ground," "why Dr. you didn't do so badly after all, but confound it all, what's this?" I started away in some disgust as I lit on a huge iguana, strung up along with the rest of the game. "Oh, ah yes," said the young man blushing consciously, "I forgot that. I knocked him over with the butt end of my gun when I had run of cartridges. Ever eaten one?" I never had, and never intended to except under the pressure of starvation. I never had seen such a mixed bag as this was turning out, and I really felt so shocked that I was going to reprove the young man sternly, when someone whispered very audibly, "Most creditable indeed, est aliquid quocunque modo, quocunque recessu, Unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae." Some of us smiled, the young man innocently contemplated his lizard, and the Dr. commenced in a vein of subtle irony to descant on the advantages of having a relation "who thoroughly" knows the ground, to put you in for a real good shoot. I found there were about forty duck and that W. by the tiffin basket, had the best total. Very odd, I had to admit; but there's no use in trying to explain the vagaries of duck. So I plied the Dr. and the less satisfied sportsmen with pegs, till I saw that Bacchus had smoothed out the wrinkles on those serious foreheads, and then got the cavalcade under weigh for our tents. These we reached after sundown, M. by this time having deep seated views on the subject of camel riding. He had, it appeared, in the innocence of his heart provided himself with cocaine lozenges, against the perils and dangers of a camel ride. I asked him why? I never should have guessed. It was because he had heard that the camel was the ship of the desert, and he was always a martyr to sea-sickness. The Christmas camp may now be said to have begun.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Valetta, with English Mails of the 23rd ult., left Aden at 2 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Sunday. The Valetta, which left London on Dec. 15 and Brindisi on Christmas Day, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Rev. C. M. Gough, Miss Bemrose, Mr. and Mrs. Coombe, Rev. M. Brown, Mr. J. McQuistan, Mrs. Duhan, Mr. S. Schloss, Mr. Evans, Mr. Attwell Ellis, Mrs. J. C. Dods, Mr. and Mrs. Loudon, Mrs. Gabb, Miss Luckraft, Mrs. Huggett and two children, Mrs. Stephenson and infant, Mr. Masters, Mr. Miller, Mr. W. D. Forsyth, Mrs. Foster, two infants, and ayah, Mrs. Boon, Mr. S. Richmond, Miss L. Trewby, Mrs. Mercer, Mr. W. J. Brooks, Miss Judson, Mrs. Franklin and three children, Mr. D. K. West, Mrs. F. M. Harvey, Mr. F. W. Foote, Rev. J. C. K. Anstey, Mr. F. S. Whiting, Mrs. Wrigley and two children, Mr. De Barros, Mr. Jaffrey, Mr. J. Stuart, Miss Alway, and Mrs. Rainey.

From Brindisi.—Mr. R. Kenny, Mr. Framjee, Mr. F. H. Clutterbuck, Capt. Whitaker and brother, Mr. R. W. Paterson, Mr. J. Burke, Mr. Dyer, Lord Zouche, Mr. R. S. Spalding, Mr. D. Hossack, Mr. C. J. Fraser, Miss Chearnley, Mr. Young, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. J. Bashert, and Mr. R. D. Hare.

From Ismailia.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys, three Misses Fahys, and Mr. and Mrs. Alston.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Hon. Mrs. Elliott and man-servant, Mr. R. H. Elliot and Rev. J. E. Clough.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—Capt. and Mrs. Phillips.

For Hongkong (via Bombay).—Major-Gen., Mrs., and Miss Molyneux.

For Shanghai (via Bombay).—Mr. and Mrs. Newsome, infant, and ayah, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Watson.

For Yokohama (via Bombay).—Miss Drew, Mr. Drew, Mrs. Drew, Miss Newton, Mr. L. E. Moss and Mr. L. D. Phillips.

THE PRESIDENCY *VS.* THE PARSEES.

WE were in error yesterday in stating that this match has been postponed. It was to have begun yesterday (Tuesday), and continued to-day and tomorrow. The Presidency Eleven had assembled, many coming from a great distance at considerable inconvenience and outlay. The gaps arising from the call of Colonel Rhodes to Uganda, of Captain Steele to other duty, and two others being unable to come, were promptly filled up by volunteers so that the engagement long since entered into might be kept. But suddenly on Monday, without any previous communication, intimation was received from the Parsee Eleven that four of their number are ill or absent and that they could not play. It was pointed out that four of the Presidency Eleven were unable to play through unforeseen causes, but that it was not considered a reason for declining to play; the Eleven decided to play with such assistance as could be obtained. Why could not the Parsee do the same, and the more easily seeing that there are Parsee Clubs in constant practice in every cricket field? From whatever reason the Parsees would not play. So the match is abandoned.

THE FAREWELL OF THE D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT what should prove a most interesting function will take place at the Esplanade Hotel. Recognizing the exceptional attainments of the artistes comprising the unique combination known as the D'Ensem-Doyle Company, the management of the Esplanade Hotel deemed it a fitting opportunity to bestow upon them some special mark of recognition before their leaving Bombay. To this end it was decided to erect a stage in the dining-room and invite the Company to give a special performance therein. The idea was warmly taken up by a number of ladies and gentlemen with the result that considerable interest has been manifested in the event and a large demand for tickets set in. Admission, however, will be restricted, and a dance will follow the performance which will commence sharp at 9 o'clock, the regular dinner hour being changed to 7 o'clock in consequence. Tickets for the occasion will only be obtainable through the manager of the hotel. The apparatus involved in the production of the wonderful pictures that illustrate one portion of the entertainment will be erected in the balcony and the dining-room of the Esplanade Hotel will for the nonce be transformed into a bijou theatre. Of the objects of this complimentary demonstration, the artistes of the Company it may fairly be said that no more accomplished performers have ever been acquainted with in India, and it is pleasant indeed to note the spontaneous recognition their high accomplishments have compelled. Mr. D'Ensem's talent and accomplishment were quickly apparent at his first performance. His voice is a splendid organ and his vocal method—thanks to years of training at the Barcelona Lyceo—as nearly perfect as the human voice is capable of being made. He has been guaged by the highest standard in being likened very often to Santley, the premier baritine of the world. Then Mr. D'Ensem scores distinctly in the novel and artistically-applied method by which his songs are illustrated by the scre-noscopic pictures which accompany their story. What praise could be excessive that might describe the performance of the young and charming violinist Miss Bessie Doyle? There is probably no instance on record of a lady, nineteen years of age, attaining such eminence as a virtuoso. To have attained this rank in Germany and to have won the Mendelssohn Scholarship at that Alma Mater of music the Leipzig conservatorium is indeed a distinction, and the devoted work that it implies has directed the undoubted genius that is there, so that Miss Doyle cannot fail to impress her auditors as one of the most gifted artistes of the time. There is an ineffable grace about her playing that cannot be described. The other members of the Company notably Miss Edith Moore, the principal soprano, whose fine voice has also been so perfectly trained, and Mr. Hawkins, R. A. M., the organist and pianist, are worthy co-adjutors of such artistes, the like of whom it may be long ere we look upon again.

MR. NOWROJI MANEKJI WADIA, C.I.E.

AMONG the recipients of the New Year's Honours conferred by her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India is Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia, eldest son of Bai Motlibai, the wealthiest Parsee lady in Bombay. Mr. Nowroji belongs to the ancient and well-known Wadia family, tracing his descent from the late Mr. Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia, the agent of the French, American, and English Mercantile Marine trading with the port of Bombay in years gone by. For his services Louis Phillipe, the King of France, in November, 1839, conferred on him a gold medal, expressing his Majesty's satisfaction with the manner in which he had discharged his duties as the agent of the French Government, the medal bearing his Majesty's portrait. Mr. Jehangir Wadia left an immense fortune and considerable landed property, both in Bombay and in Salsette. His brother, the late Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, also left a good amount of wealth, the two sons of Bai Motlibai being the ultimate heirs to the combined riches of the two departed brothers. Mr. Jehangir Wadia was a guarantee broker to the firms of Messrs. Foster and Co., W. Nicol and Co., Lancaster and Co., and other eminent houses. He died in 1843, leaving his daughter Bai Motlibai in possession of his vast wealth, which has been materially augmented by her careful management and judicious economy. Mr. Nowrojee Manekjee, the eldest son, with his brother, Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Wadia, traded in partnership for some years after the death of the head of the firm, but the latter only is now in business, the other having retired from the firm. Mr. Nowrojee also is the recipient of a gold medal, being "a medaille d' honeur" bestowed by the French Government for his services to their merchants and vessels trading with Bombay. Bai Motlibai has lately built an Hospital for Women and Children at Mazagon, on the eastern side of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital at a cost of a lakh and a half in addition to the ground given by her for the purpose. She has also deposited with the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Fund about Rs. 40,000 for various benefactions for the Parsees; and she has created a trust of the value of rupees two lakhs for the same purpose. She has also given Rs. 45,000 for constructing a macadamised road from the Udwara railway station to the town in which the ancient fire-temple is located.

THE DECENNIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last you report briefly the discussion, which followed the reading of a paper entitled, "Romanism, or the Influence of the Jesuit Movement on Protestant Missions," submitted to the members of the Decennial Conference. Many of the statements of fact, and more than one of the doctrines ascribed to Jesuits or "Romanists" by the writer of the essay are open to grave question, but as you may not be disposed to print in your columns letters bearing on religious controversy, I shall not attempt to controvert the rev. gentleman's allegations. I may, however, without impropriety, draw attention to the needlessly offensive manner in which some of the speakers on the occasion thought fit to allude to a body of Christian missionaries whose lives and labours have, for many years, been before the public in various parts of India, and whose services in the cause of religion and education have been recognized by the highest authorities in the country.

According to your report, one member of the Conference characterised the Jesuits "as emissaries of the devil." Another rev. gentleman "deliberately charged them with teaching evil," and in calling them "heathens," apologised to the latter as he considered them the worse of the two. The same speaker in referring to St. Francis Xavier, gave him the credit of being "earnest, but so," he added, "was the devil himself!" But what surprises me most is, that these gratuitously insulting remarks seem to have elicited no rebuke from the gentleman who presided at the meeting. Language such as the above and the tacit endorsement given it by the Conference, illustrates "the rarity of Christian charity" even amongst professed ministers of the Gospel. In curious contrast with this Protestant missionary's estimate of the great Apostle of the Indies are the observations made some days ago by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India when presiding at a prize-distribution at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. From the report of Lord Roberts's speech as given in the *Englishman* I take the following passages:

"The College is named after St. Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies, whose work as an Evengelist 350 years ago is still bearing fruit. When I was in command of the Madras Army I had the opportunity of travelling along the Malabar Coast, and nothing struck me more than the evidences of St. Xavier's great work in the many churches we saw nestling in the groves of coccoanut palms, and the general feeling of devotion to the Christian faith introduced by him into that part of India. The life of St. Xavier affords an example of self-denial, devotion to duty, and regard for the welfare of his fellow-creatures, which we should all do well to try and follow." In concluding his Excellency said: "I would express my high appreciation of the manner in which this institution is administered by the very Reverend, the Rector and the Rev. Fathers who constitute the College staff. In their devotion to their beneficent work they worthly follow the example of the saint from whom this College takes its name and the founder of the Society to which they belong, who first turned St. Xavier's thoughts to a religious life."

A month ago the Governor of Bombay, Lord Harris, congratulated the Fathers of the local St. Xavier's College on the excellent results of their work, and expressed the hope that "the success which they have met on the past will encourage them to pursue their charitable and benevolent labours in the cause of the education of the people of this country." It would be easy for me to multiply testimony, from Protestant sources, to the zeal and self-devotedness of the members of the Society of Jesus, but for those of your readers who are acquainted with their work in India or elsewhere, such testimony is needless; whilst as to Christian, of the stamp of the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Amritsar, and Mr. Gladwin, of Bombay, if one were to rise from the dead he could not persuade them into a more reasonable or equitable judgment on Jesuits or "Romanists."

In conclusion, I would ask the more sober-minded amongst the members of the Decennial Conference whether the objects of the gathering are in any way promoted by the un-Christian extravagances of men who resemble mountebanks more than they do missionaries.

CATHOLICUS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you find room in the columns of your journal for the following letter addressed to the Rev. C. A. E. Diez? "Reverend Sir.—Last Saturday's report (*Bombay Gazette*) of the proceedings of the Decenial Conference informs the public that the Rev. C. A. E. Diez read a paper on "Romanism, or the Influence of the Jesuit Movement on Protestant Missions."

In the course of the paper you came to speak about the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, and the report makes you say: Scandalous was of late the *unmerciful* behaviour of those so called "sisters of mercy" in the hospitals of Metz, Potsdam, Teschen, and other places, who, in order to proselytize the Evangelical sick denied them the assistance of their pastor, and shamefully neglected the consistent, whereas they promised better attendance and other advantages to apostates."

Reverend Sir, would your kindness first, favour us, with name and address of some of the evangelical sick, consistent, and apostates, who were so unmercifully behaved to and so shamefully neglected?

2ndly, let us know which hospitals exactly you maen, especially by the words "and other places?"

3rdly, If you spoke upon hearsay and report, mention the "reliable" and "impartial" sources, for instance, official inquiries, decisions of courts, statement of medical attendants, &c., from which alone a gentleman of your standing will draw his informations?

It might justly be asked, on what grounds such explanations can be demanded from you.

Reverend Sir, the fact is, I happen to know a little about the hospitals in Metz, Potsdam, Teschen, and other places, and I am under great obligations, to the religious communities doing their works of mercy there and elsewhere. Hundreds of Protestants no less than Catholics, are in my position.

Now I cannot help thinking that mere assertions like the above to appear in the papers of Metz, Potsdam, Teschen, and other places about our nuns in Bandora and Clare Road, or about the good Cowley Sisters in Mazagon, &c., any Bombay gentleman, Christian or non-Christian if he were, for the time staying in Metz, Potsdam, &c., would feel himself in honour bound to challenge such assertions and to defend to the utmost of his possibilities, defenceless ladies whom the gratitude of all nations and the testimony of sober historians and philanthropists pronounce to be the glory of their sex, the guardian angels of suffering humanity.

Reverend Sir, these are the grounds on which I presume to ask and to act, and may the Bombay public judge about the fairness thereof.—Yours, &c.,

D. H. WALLRATH, S.J.

St. Xavier's College, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR GERALD PORTAL'S mission has left for Uganda.

THE *Daily News* joins in the outcry against the amendment of the system of trial by jury in India.

THE Dervishes have again risen near Wady Halfa, cutting the telegraph wires and attacking the Egyptian outpost.

THE different columns engaged in disarming the Lushais writes a contemporary are carrying out their instructions, and have as yet met with no opposition. These operations can hardly be regarded as very satisfactory, for uncivilised tribes can never be made to obey orders when our troops have been withdrawn, however, severely they may have been punished. They know how unwilling we are to send out another expedition, and each man hopes that next time somebody else will suffer and he will escape. A punitive expedition on account of a raid is understood but to submit to our orders and control when no troops are visible is not understood, and the process of burning villages seems to have had the natural effect of dispersing the villagers, so that now no coolies can be got for our transport.

COL. H. M. VIBART, R.E., (late Madras), is engaged in writing a book on "Addiscombe, its Heroes and Men of Note." Col. Vibart is a well-known Military writer, and his idea of preserving the memory of the old Military Seminary, which produced such men as Lord Napier, of Magdala, Lord Roberts, Tombs, Olpherts, Sir J. Hills, &c., &c., is well-worth encouraging. He asks for any personal reminiscences by old Addiscombe Cadets. His address is 63, Cornwall Gardens, S.W., London.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 24th December, 1892, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 74,077, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,36,412, making altogether, Rs. 2,10,489, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 250-9-4. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,73,686-2-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 206-12-4.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd December, 1892, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 96,272-2-2, and for goods, etc., Rs. 82,986-3-6, making altogether, Rs. 1,79,258-5-8 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 162-1-3. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,35,851-15-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 150-12-6.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned, on the recommendation of the President of the Ganjam District Board, the raising of the strength of the Berhampore Taluk Board from 12 to 18 members. The grounds urged for the increase were that the Board has a larger area and maintains more dispensaries and unions than any of the other Taluk Boards in the district; that it returns six of its members by election to the District Board; and that its present strength is much too small to represent the varied interests of the taluk.

MR. A. H. MEE, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, while on inspection duty in Canning Town, Calcutta, saw a number of water-fowl, and ordered a khallassie on board his steamer to fetch his gun from his cabin. The khallassie, being ignorant that the gun was loaded, handled it so carelessly that it went off, and the bullet entering his left side killed him on the spot.

THE *Morning Post* writes we regret to announce that Mr. William Summers, M. P., died at Allahabad yesterday (Sunday) after a short illness. The hon. member came to the station for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the Indian Congress, and was seized with fever, which, with an old-standing internal complaint, proved fatal, the Civil Surgeon, Dr. McConaghey, holding out little or no hope of recovery from the first. Mr. Summers sat for Stalybridge, of which place he was a native, from 1880 to 1885, and was returned at the last general election for Huddersfield by a majority of 261 over the Conservative candidate, Sir Joseph Crosland. The contest to fill the vacancy may therefore be expected to be a spirited one. The late member was a quiet, earnest man, of strong temperance principles. Mr. Summers, who was in his fortieth year, was a graduate of three Universities—London, gold medallist; Oxford, University College, second class; and the Victoria University.

FEW people probably know better the ways of schoolboys than the Rev. Mr. Edward Lyttelton, head-master of Haileybury, who has appended to a little volume entitled "Mothers and Sons," published by Messrs. Macmillan, some homely practical hints on boys' clothing. This gentleman has observed that "some wrong-headed but thrifty parents" allow their sons to wear out-grown collars, which cause disorders of the blood vessels of the head and neck, besides other mischiefs. Mr. Lyttelton approves of the round jacket and trousers, but not when boys have been allowed to grow out of these garments, because then, when the jacket has ascended above the waist and the trousers have been lowered to make "a decent show round the ankles," the result is an "interregnum" of shirt, which may be seen when the wearer sits at a desk writing with square elbows. "Enter (as Mr. Lyttelton quaintly puts it) the east wind, making havoc of the liver and kidneys. This is bad economy." Further, boys often wear incredibly bad boots, which mean long doctors' bills. Mr. Lyttelton is dead against night shirts and linen sheets. It is, he believes, the oppressiveness caused by these that makes young boys throw off their clothing in their sleep. To prevent this, and also the habit of piling rugs and stuffy coats on their beds when it is cold, Mr. Lyttelton recommends woollen pyjamas—"the healthiest garments to wear at night." Lastly, he observes that it is difficult to imagine what follies growing boys will be guilty of in respect to tight waist-coats and trouser tops. "Who (he asks) is to see to these things if mothers do not?"

IT is believed that Colonel Ian Hamilton, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, will be appointed Military Secretary to Sir George White.

DURING this month the deserted square in front of the Church of St. Ambrogio in Milan becomes a scene of festivity, on account of the fair held there in honour of the patron saint of the city. This fair is called by the popular name of the "Obei," the origin of which is curious. Formerly the fair was entirely devoted to playthings, and the crowds of children taken there used to break out, at sight of the dolls, hobby-horses, Noah's arks, and other toys, into the exclamation of "Obei! Obei!" (Oh beautiful! oh beautiful!). This exclamation became the typical expression of this particular fair, and at last its name. But the things now exposed are no longer only playthings, but the usual miscellaneous articles required by the general populace.

A VOLUME of memoirs has just been published giving the experiences of a French President of Assize. It bears curious testimony to the inaccuracy of women on the subject of their own ages. As the writer's information is from the Calendar, he speaks only of the criminal classes. The only instances in which he finds correct dates given by women are when they are under twenty-five or over eighty-five. At these periods of life, he says, they are to be trusted. At all other periods the sure controlling tendency is to understate. The magistrate has been able to give a rule for guidance. He finds that female prisoners invariably state their ages as twenty-nine thirty-nine, forty-nine, or fifty-nine, and from this remarkable circumstance he deduces his rule. If their ages are in the forties, they boldly set them down in the thirties, but conscience asserting itself, they keep as near the truth as they can, and fix them at thirty-nine. Whether male criminals do the same, the magistrate does not state.

A CORRESPONDENT in Rome says that the Socialist Cipriani will come out of prison at Perugia on the 26th inst., and is going to found a "Socialist review in Rome. If he does not succeed with this he means to go to Paris.

THE Pope has subscribed to the programme of the Eucharistic Congress of Jerusalem the sum of a thousand francs, and appointed Cardinal Langenieux as his representative.

DELIGENCES are still occasionally robbed in Italy. On the 1st inst. the diligence running between Rieti and Passocorese was stopped by three masked and armed robbers, who took all that three travellers had upon them, their luggage, a gun, and one hundred and twenty lire, and some valuable papers from the post.

THE new French Ministry, being formed of men who all wear their beards, is called "Le Ministere des Barbons."

OVER a quarter of a million persons are said to have died of cholera in Russia since the outbreak of the epidemic.

DESPATCHES from Kotonou announce that General Dodds has occupied various places on the coast territory of Dahomey.

LIEUT. DE SEGONZAC, the French officer who is accused of having murdered Lieut. Quiquerez in Africa, has been placed on the retired list.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram announces the assassination at Tashkend of Maj.-Gen. Droszgovski, the president of the court-martial, by a band of Nihilists.

OUR grave contemporary "The Law Gazette" is responsible for the following forensic anecdote in the shape of a dialogue which some time since, took place between a learned Queen's Counsel and a witness (former client): Counsel: This is not the first actions you have had, I think?—Witness: No, it is not. I have had one before this.—Counsel: I think you lost that, didn't you?—Witness: No, I did not.—Counsel: Are you quite sure?—Witness: Quite. Counsel: What? Will you swear you did not lose the action?—Witness: I will swear I did not lose it. You lost it for me.

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND, the Austrian Heir-Presumptive, sailed from Trieste on the 15th ult., on his voyage round the globe. The new quays, from one end to the other, says our Vienna correspondent, were densely filled with many thousands and the jetties were covered with thousands more. Round the ram cruiser Empress Elizabeth, which was in a fresh coat of white paint, a flotilla of private steamers, barges and boats moved and pressed. The officers, high fuctionaries and many members of the society of Trieste were in two large Lloyd's steamers the Danubio and Carlotta. At two o'clock the Archduke bade his father and mother and brothers and sisters a hearty good-bye on board the Imperial yacht Grief, and left in a gala boat for the Empress Elizabeth. The vessel was followed as far as Pirano by the Grief and the two steamers.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT'S son, M. Maurice Bernbardt, who, after a short and disastrous experience of theatrical management, married a rich Russian lady, the Princess Jablonouska, and retired into private life, has once more had public attention drawn to his extravagant mode of life. His wife has obtained what in French law is called a separation of property. The reasons which she alleged, and with which the Court was satisfied, were his prodigality and the fact that he was likely to compromise his wife's fortune. M. Bernhardt has lost a great deal of money on racing, and it was stated that he was pursued incessantly by his creditors.

AGAIN and again the General Prisons Board for Ireland have drawn attention to the evils of sending people to goal for a few hours, especially in the case of habitual and frequent offenders. The practice, however, appears to flourish unchecked, the proportion of such short sentences to the full number of sentences being reported to be almost as large as ever. As the Board observes, when it is borne in mind that each prisoner committed must be bathed, dressed, and inspected by the medical officer, and possibly sent to hospital; also that the description, height, weight, and other details of every prisoner must be taken, and noted in a register, the amount of time, trouble, and expense incurred for such a lengthy but necessary lobour is clearly out of proportion to any advantage secured. A curious reason is assigned for this peculiarity. In England, as is well known, the custom is to discharge in court all persons sentenced to one day's imprisonment only. If this practice could be followed in Ireland a considerable saving of time and money would, in the opinion of the Board, be effected; but the custom in Ireland, outside the Metropolitan District, is to sentence prisoners to a certain number of hours in goal, which prevents the course followed in England in this respect being adopted.

THE *Liverpool Post's* London correspondent says: —"There is a great deal more to be said than could conveniently be told in court in mitigation of the circumstances under which Gwynneth Maude pleaded guilty to fraudulently obtaining a silversmith's plate. Her mother, the unfortunate woman who the other week committed suicide, was a cousin of the Maharajah of Mysore. Her father, a physician attached to the English Residency at Mysore, married a princess of the Maharajah's house, a lady with an immense fortune. On the death of her parents, Miss Campbell, as she then was, married Colonel Maude. The newly-married couple came over to England, when Mrs. Maude developed a passion for gambling, which rapidly made away with her fortune. Her husband separated from her, sold out from the army and is now in business under another name at the West End. Meanwhile, Mrs. Maude, having no money of her own, began to appropriate other people's in the fashion detailed at the inquest. There were innumerable writs out against her, and being finally brought to bay by the sheriff's officer the wretched woman flung herself out of the upper storey of an hotel, and so died. It is in these circumstances and among these associations that this young girl has lived. Miss Maude is connected with one of the most ancient ducal families, and in the anticipated event of the sentence passed upon her being as lenient as is permissible to the judge, it is probable she will soon be better off than she has been for the last three years."

HERE is a story of a miser told by the Roumanian papers, and sent us by a Vienna correspondent. A Greek died in the small town of Caracal, having always lived on the alms of his compatriots. Before dying he made his wife swear that she would bury him in the dirty old overcoat which he wore every day. The poor woman had to ask the Greeks of Caracal to help her to provide the costs of the funeral. A good hearted Greek went to see her in her affliction, and, pointing to the body, said he would give her a better coat to bury the man in. Then she told him of the dead man's last wish. The Greek, whose suspicions were awakened, told her that she should certainly not part with the body before she had well examined the coat, for there must be some particular reason for the request. The widow unpicked the lining of the overcoat and found thirty-five thousand franc bank notes which the miser wished to take into the grave with him.

LIKE their brethren in the West Indies, the emancipated negroes in Cuba are reported by our Consul to prefer to live on their own small pieces of land, and cultivate a few vegetables and a little coffee, doing occasional work on the sugar or coffee estates in crop time. Nevertheless, while they do work they do so more or less in a satisfactory manner; but planters are liable to be without hands some times when they are much wanted. Another result of the recent abolition is that the negroes regard domestic service as derogatory, and make rules excluding domestics and even their relations from their clubs. Mr. Ramsden adds that were it not that a certain number of soldiers are allowed to leave their regiments for a time and take service in the houses, the private families would be put to greater straits than they are. Female servants cannot, however, be replaced in this way, and are very scarce.

"A WOMAN'S Auxiliary Association" has been formed in New York by the ladies of the stage and others who took part in the Actors' Fund Fair, under the presidency of Mrs. A. M. Palmer. "The idea (as a satirical commentator puts it) is to help young women who cannot afford to buy two hundred and fifty-dollar costumes in which to play fifteen dollar a week parts, and to assist struggling actresses generally." This writer sarcastically suggests that, to meet the requirements of modern plays, the Auxiliary Fund ought not to be less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. On the whole, he thinks that a cheaper and easier way to secure the object of the association would be a clause in all contracts binding the manager to supply modern costumes.

THE DECENNIAL CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES.

THE Decennial Conference of Missionaries held its fth sitting yesterday, at the Wilson College, Chowpati. The first subject chosen for discussion was the "Social Condition of the Lower Classes." The meeting was held at 10 a.m., in the large hall, where the Rev. J. Smith, of Delhi, occupied the chair.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

The Rev. L. L. Uhl said among other things :—The first inquiry may well be, who are the lower classes? In the Telugu country they are the Malas, Madigas, Rellu Dakulu, forming the great cooly population of this country, as well as the weavers, leather workers and sweepers. For South India they composed the out-of-caste classes and are made up of Pariahs and Hill Tribes. The local names are many, for the whole of India, wherein the general term Chamtala is applicable, while the frightful term Rakshasa was used in Sanskrit writings. This paper deals with those lower classes known as Malas and Madigas. Five-fold is the social condition of the lower classes. From the civil point of view the portion of out-castes deprives these people of all rights among their Indian fellow-citizens. The acquisition of lands is out of the question, except to a very few. These people are at the mercy of merciless creditors who can at any time possess themselves of house, cattle, loom and tools, in a civil action, and who do not constantly do so because of that prudence which preserves the goose of the golden egg, for almost every Pariah is in debt. These classes are the last cared for, if cared for, at all, by hospitals and dispensaries having caste men in charge who cannot make full examination of the patient. They are deprived of the privileges of vaccination, in the majority of cases, for even if the vaccinator himself is willing to go among them he is restrained from doing so by the pressure from the villagers' social prejudice. The Local Union Panchayat does not look after their welfare and provide them with any share of road and light in this isolated hamlet. Their persons are without protection, so that creditors, plunderers and foes from the castes beat, wound and even kill these people, escaping punishment through the aid of of false evidence, the village authorities and the lower magistrates. It is notorious, in the writer's district, how the villagers league together against a poor fellow in a case, and how justice miscarries often in the petty courts. From the hygienic point of view the condition is the worst possible. This shows itself in their sites for residence, which are always the refuse and insanitary part of a village; it shows itself in their houses which are small, wretched and closely packed together, becoming a congested mass with the increase of population; it appears in their water supply which is ever something else than the good wells and ample tanks of the caste people—more often a pit of muddy water fouled all around the entrance; and it is finally and touchingly shown in the absence or the wretchedness of the burial ground. From the physical stand point, they are driven to subsist on the meanest fare, for they are prevented in all attempts to get a better livelihood. This results in the tendency with vast numbers, to dropsy from anæmia and to beriberi, it fruits in the readiness with which they fall victims to the cholera and die in numbers from the same, its harvest is the greater liability to fever and fatal results therefrom, while, in combination with their badly off situation sanitarily, these people are exclusively attacked with the guinea worm through their shallow and marshy water pits. Notwithstanding that they are the labourers of the country, they are reduced in their power of continued physical endurance. From the intellectual side they are denied all instruction. As the result of this they cannot think systematically, if most of them can think at all in the higher sense, they have been unprovided with the forms and methods of thought, they are dull of apprehension, they cling to one idea and request almost like a monomaniac, their mind is the proverbial frog in a deep well with narrow opening, and their conscious reaction to new stimulus is painfully slow. In the view from character, they are impelled to every means to get for themselves their only four necessities, food, clothes, house and partner. Here they are at the confines of immorality, so that lying, stealing and adultery are good or bad according only as the poor fellow gains his ends or not and that without discovery. Even the punishments awarded by their tribunlas are incentives to low life in the general feasting and drinking to which all fines are applied, in adjudicable case. Nowhere, it seems to the writer, have promises so little value, has honesty so few votaries, licentiousness so unchecked a sway, or foul words so current a usage, as among these lower classes. He believes this to be true for the class all over India. In the next inquiry, the first under the programme, *viz.*—how far are missions called upon to ameliorate the conditions described. The reply then is, the missionary should make efforts to improve the social condition of these people in all the features and phases herein above described. In one direction, he should teach these classes their rights and privileges as well as their responsibilities under the law; he should arbitrate in cases of debt and, in prudent instances, give loans where he can; he should take pains to inquire into cases of hurt and murder, give every information to the police, use proper influence to strengthen the backbone of the lower magistrates and co-operate in so far as it is not meddlesome in bringing matters before the superior magistrates. From the moral side the missionary should do all he can to introduce Christianity as the only means for the establishment of conscience and a sense of duty. He should also see to it that real offenders are rebuked or punished by law in cognizable cases; he should agitate for such changes of the Native Christian Marriage Acts as will make divorce more easy to an impecunious people in case of the continued infidelity of one of the parties; he should move for the insertion of a clause in the Penal Code declaring it a crime to make engagements of marriage fos parties under marriageable age, and he should also agitate for another clause, in the Penal Code or elsewhere, removing the privilege of the 'convert' to put away the other party by becoming a 'pervert' and making such an action a punishable offence. With regard to the latter proposition it is to be said that all approach towards the Christian religion is accompanied with better marriage rules while worse ones go with all departure from Christianity. These and other means will help to make character and remove the now many incentives to the violation of marital duties and sexual relations. In all the methods proposed, the missionary would do beter by aiding the Christian communities alone, as the pagan community is too large for him, either to undertake any line or lines of help or to acquaint himself with the facts and come to know the real deserving parties. Even among Christians he should remember he will generally be imposed upon, so that he should make thorough investigations and then proceed with caution. It need only be mentioned that the utmost deference and respect should be shown in bringing all matters before the authorities. No money aid should be given by the Societies, except in cases of schools and legitimate evangelistic work and except, perhaps, in the establishment of some well-planned loan fund which should in time, as payments are made, itself become self-perpetuating. The second enquiry of the programme, viz., what opportunities for mission work does the social condition of the lower classes afford, is answered by the words immense opportunities. There is no doubt 'immense opportunity' for mission work; the people accessible form one-fifth of the community, constituting thousands for each taluq, and hundreds of thousands for each zillah or district; they are at once willing hearers when interested, and do not waste time with odd theories and strange objections: they are docile and obedient, as a rule; and their children offer such a scope for work as pains the laborer who sees but cannot utilise the field. The next inquiry concerns mass movements of these lower classes towards Christianity. Under the writer's own observation, wherein he has worked with each individual, there has been a general movement in as many as a score of villages, while several score of other congregations in his charge were established, as far as numbers go, under such movements. Space and time forbid more than a mere summary of the reasons which have influenced these movements. Those reasons are :—Famine and scarcity, lack of tanks and wells or deficient water-supply, troubles arising from water-supply, need of house sites, desire for fields, cases in the civil or criminal courts, sickness, misfortunes, wish for schools, marriage alliances to be made, petty lands to be protected, property to be preserved, hope of employment, better paying labor, a desire to have children supported in the mission boarding schools, quarrels with the lower classes or disputes with the upper classes, and a large number of cases with some undefined expectation of better physical things. The sixth inquiry of this paper, the fourth of the programme, deals with the dangers incident to mass movements, and this inquiry stands only second in importance among all the topics. Even missionary workers may overlook the dangers from these mass movements, hence it is no wonder the outside Christian world is often carried away with the reports of vast additions to the Church. The greatest danger is that these multitudes will mistake what Christianity is and miss it, and will go on through their lives with these mistaken notions—this will prevent growth and development. This evil is heightened when the accessions are larger and the missionaries and teachers fewer. The last inquiry is the most important one—what is the right line of action to be pursued in these mass movements? The writer would be presumptuous in the extreme were he to even hint that this question is answered in this paper. The best he can do is to express his own convictions and give some conclusions from experience. In the Lutheran Mission of the General Synod we are on the watch for better methods, while every few years we modify our system of work and improve it, or at least hope we do. A study of the dangers from mass movements shows them to be five-sourced in pagan usage, impoverished mind, debased motive, wrong expectation and lack of moral courage. The introduction of entirely new customs in every point tainted with heathenism is imperative, so that it should be seen to that feasts, marriages and burials are put on a new basis. Some features of the old might be allowed to remain with respect to music but not with respect to song or story. We in the Lutheran Mission, at our stage of the work, change those social customs of our people based on caste, and are only hoping for enlightenment to do this; we try to keep caste out of the Lord's supper the Church and Christian work, but, if we were to begin again, the writer would make thorough renouncement of caste in all social life also to be indispensable to Church membership. However, the place to begin work in a mass movement is not at the customs of the people. Firstly, candidates should be taught as much as possible before baptism, and advantage should be taken of the motive, to impel the inqgirers to learn chief truths about Jesus, salvation and the Church. Not a soul should be baptized until he can be provided for with regular instruction and worship—if there is no teacher available then let the baptism be postponed, for ignorance and heathen customs will not abandon these people because they have received baptism. The whole subject of mass movements touches heavily on the educational work of missions, which work should be passed and pushed to supply needed teachers for shools and congregations.

The Rev. John Scudder, M.D., Vellore, Arcot Mission, said among other things: My remarks will refer exclusively to the Pariahs of Southern India, among whom I have laboured for more than thirty years, but they will doubtless apply equally well to the lower classes of the whole of India. Our first enquiry will be as to what their social condition is. I might dismiss the subject by merely saying that they have *no social standing*. They are outcasts in the fullest sense of the word, and while they are human they are treated by others with even less consideration than the lowest and vilest members of the brute creation. The schools are closed to them, the temples are closed to them, the courts of justice, and the rights of property are almost entirely out of their reach. Their moral condition is equally pitiable: 1st. How far are Missions called upon to ameliorate this condition. Hinduism can never do aught for them. Government thus far has been unmoved in their behalf, save along the line of education. The "Times of India" is authority for the opinion that land allotment is the main lever which Government can, and ought, to use to this end. As the Hindus cannot, and Government does not consider it necessary to help them, who then can, if not the Missionary? But how, and to what extent, it is hard to say. Owing to the vast numbers, and limited means at the command of the missions, it seems as though we should have to confine our labors almost entirely to those who join us. The following ways are suggested :—(a) Thorough instruction in spiritual things. (b) Education or no hope of their elevation. (c) Aid in their worldly affairs. This last is the question that gives the Missionary more trouble and anxiety than almost any other part of his work. Aid should never be given where it encourages laziness or dependence. In cases of loss by persecution on their becoming Christians no law can be laid down—it must be left to individual discretion. 2nd. The opportunities it affords for Mission work. These are almost self-evident and little need be said on this head. 3rd. Mass movements toward Christianity more or less arising from it. The success of Missions has thus far come mostly from this class, often in this way, and we have reason to hope that it will be yet more the case in the future. 4th. The dangers incident to such movements and the right line of action with regard to them. Little danger is to be apprehended if the people are rightly handed as they come. The standards and spirituality of the church must be maintained, hence a probationary system is advisable. The greatest apprehension is lest the churches at home do not furnish men and women enough to direct the growing work.

The Rev. W. Goudie also read a paper on the same subject. The Rev. J. Heinrichs and the Rev. J. Stone took part in the discussion.

In the afternoon the Rev. G. W. Oliver presided in the large hall, and the subject before the meeting was Missionary Comity.

MISSIONARY COMITY.

Bishop J. M. Thoburn, in his paper, said amongs other things :—That it is desirable to maintain friendly and fraternal relations among missionaries of all Churches and Societies, will be conceded by every one. That unfortunate differences sometimes arise in the mission field, will also have to be conceded, and if anything can be done to lessen these differences, and to promote fraternal good feeling, and as far as possible fraternal co-operation, by all means let it be tried. The traditional doctrine which, in outline at least, has been generally accepted on this subject, may be substantially stated as follows: Let each non-Christian country be divided into separate districts, and each Society confine its operations to one or more of these, keeping rigidly within the geographical boundary line which encloses its fields. This, it is thought, will make collisions impossible, and at the same time secure a division of the great work to be done in such a way as to hasten its accomplishment. In the next place, let a code of inter-missional rules be adopted, and made binding upon all missionaries, forbidding all such lines of action as are unfraternal, and enjoining all such duties as Christian love and courtesy demand. These two propositions cover, substantially, the whole ground, although in detail a few points might be added to them, but none that would affect the principle involved. Missionary authorities in Europe and America have generally approved both propositions, in theory at least, and both have usually passed unchallenged at the great Missionary Conferences held both at home and abroad. The custom has been for the agents of each Society to decide for themselves the extent of the field which they are to occupy. Some of them have made their selection with wisdom, while others have chosen fields which they had no reasonable prospect of fully occupying for years, if not centuries, to come. Experience has proved that it is nearly impossible to persuade such men that they are grasping at more than they can possibly reach, and hence we have inequalities of the most singular kind among what are called the separate mission districts of India. In one small province we find seven Societies represented, working at no great distance from one another, and I may add, without any serious collision with one another, while near at hand may be found a district, four or five times as large, feebly occupied by one Society, and jealously guarded against what are called the encroachments of other missionaries. In its practical application this rule has tended to shut out the Gospel from vast regions where it would otherwise have penetrated. It will seem incredible to those in England and America, who so earnestly advocate this policy, and yet it is a simple fact with which many of us in India are painfully familiar, that good men often object most strenuously to the advent of missionaries of other Societies into regions where they themselves are not able to give the Gospel to the people. This policy annoys and harasses men who love unity and concord, and seek peace and pursue it, and yet who are constantly put in the wrong by accusations of interference with the work of others. Any man with the mind and heart which a true preacher ought to have, cannot but feel grieved and pained when accused unjustly of the sin of hindering his Master's work by marring the labours of Christian brethren. Charges of this kind are made by far too freely, and very often without a shadow of just cause. The rule ignores the freedom of converts. As generally interpreted, it assumes that all natives who become Christians within a given area, shall be assigned to the missionary working within the area in question. It is taken for granted that the converts will do as they are told, but as a matter of fact they are by no means always willing to obey such directions. Any one who has observed the course of events in other countries, ought to be wiser than to expect that such a policy could be enforced in a country like India. This policy interferes with the normal progress of the Gospel. It ignores the special call which the Holy Spirit so often gives to the Christian preacher. First of all, there should be a radical change of policy. We should for ever discard the notion that missionaries cannot dwell together in love and harmony. Instead of saying, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell apart in comity, let us boldly and firmly maintain the ground that it is a good and pleasant thing for brethren to dwell and work together in amity. As a matter of fact we all have reasons to know that brethren of different Societies who live and work side by side have fewer differences than those who live far apart. We ought to be ashamed to proclaim to the world that we cannot work side by side. I saw Christians of two Societies last year in a common assembly day after day, taking counsel together, and waiting on God together, and it was impossible to distinguish between them. How much better this than to keep them separated as if they belonged to separate castes? We need not plant our stations in the same towns for the mere sake of exhibiting our fraternal love, but let us no longer shun one another's presence, and thus almost ostentatiously proclaim to the world that we cannot live together. As far as possible both missionaries and converts should co-operate in their common work, especially in meetings for the promotion of their spiritual life. Instead of having a Committee of Reference for the settlement of disputes, two or more Societies might have a joint committee for the promotion of their mutual interests. In former years the London and the Methodist Episcopal missionaries in Kumaon had such a committee, and the plan worked admirably. It is infinitely safer for us to attempt to legislate in the direction of practical amity, than to attempt deliberately to make provision for the demands of future discord. For the correction of unfraternal conduct, and of all conduct which may be hurtful to our common cause, we must depend chiefly on the power of public opinion, with now and then a reference to the home authorities. We may as well assume, once for all, that offences of some kind will come. Every missionary of moderate experience knows that there is an unwritten code by which the missionary public will judge every case which comes before it, and respect for this code will powerfully restrain those who might otherwise be inconsiderate. But after all, the question of peace and concord must depend very largely upon the character of individual missionaries. If we must have a code, let it contain but one rule, and let that rule be,—Every missionary shall be a Christian gentleman. A Christian gentleman will not offend in any of the following particulars:—*a.* He will not meddle in a neighbour's dispute. If asked he will act as a peace-maker, but in no other character. He will not even think of trying to profit by such a dispute by assuming charge of one of the parties to it. *b.* He will not receive an excommunicated Christian, unless it be after very satisfactory repentance and reformation. *c.* He will not enter a field where another missionary is successfully working and try either to appropriate his harvest, or seize his opportunities. In other words, he will not in any way meddle with another's work. *d.* He will not, however indirectly, entice another's helpers by offering them increased pay. If he does this under the pretence of obeying a religions conviction, especially on some non-essential point of doctrine, he is not quite a gentleman, and much less than a Christian. *e.* *Per contra*, he will not attempt to bind his helpers down to a low salary for life, refusing to give them certificates of character if they wish to leave, and thus virtually making them his bondmen. The Christian gentleman is bound to respect the rights of his native brethren. *f.* He will not accept as true every evil story brought to him about his brethren, nor will he lend a sympathetic ear to those who speak disparagingly of other missionaries. The missionary who is willing to listen to such talk will never fail to hear false, or distorted stories about his brethren. *g.* He will not engage in undignified disputes about trifling matters which are unworthy of his attention. *h.* He will not make himself unhappy because others do not work according to his ideas or methods, remembering that each worker standeth or falleth to his own Master. *i.* He will not assume rights or privileges, either of action or judgment, which he does not freely concede to every other worker in the field. Christian workers in the home lands have quietly settled down to their several tasks, with the accepted policy that they must live, and love, and labour, side by side, and surely we in India can do the same. It is the best policy, because it is the only possible policy. No other has ever proved successful, or ever can prove successful among men who enjoy the full measure of civil and religious freedom which is rapidly becoming the heritage of the whole wide world. Let us accept the comity which Christians in England and America accept, and therewith be content.

The Rev. A. Clifford also read a paper on the subject; and the Rev. F. Ashcroft, the Rev. H. Gulliford, and the Rev. J. Shillidy took part in the discussion.

WORK AMONG ANGLO-INDIANS AND EURASIANS.

The Rev. H. Gouldsmith and the Rev. J. F. Row, read papers on the "Work among Anglo-Indians and Eurasians" at the meeting held in the afternoon in the small hall under the chairmanship of Rev. F. J. Scott. The Rev. D. Osborne and the Rev. T. H. Whitamore took part in the discussion on the subject.

The Conference was then adjourned, until this morning, at 10 o'clock.

WORK AMONG THE EDUCATED CLASSES OF INDIA.

The following address by the Rev. Gunpatrao Navalkar was delivered before the Decennial Conference on Saturday, the 31st ultimo:—"I am glad this subject has been appointed for our consideration, especially as at present the attention of our Missionary Societies has been very much taken up by what are called the low-castes, and doubts are openly expressed regarding the conversion of the educated classes. Even the Free Church Mission Committee has determined to reduce their work among the educated Indians, if not totally to discontinue it. But we cannot altogether blame the good people in England and America who so liberally patronise our work. They expect perceptible results, and such results we who are chiefly labouring among the higher classes are not able to present. During the last thirty years very few, if any, high-caste educated Indians have been converted. Low-castes have joined the Christian Church in hundreds and thousands, but such grand results have not been achieved by us. And why not? Does not God love the high-caste natives? Does he not seek their salvation? Is the Gospel which is the power of God unto salvation incapable of improving them? Did not the old Missionaries gain converts from among them? Have not men like the Nehemiah Gorehs and the Sheshadris existed in the Christian Church. But still, it is a fact, that our schools which produced the conversion of the high-caste natives in times past are barren in results at present. I shall mention some of the causes of the present dearth of high-caste converts—1. The affiliation of the High Schools and Colleges with the Universities. In accordance with what Dr. Chalmers most beautifully calls the expulsive power of a new affection, the ambition to pass the University Examinations has so over-mastered the hearts of the students that all other considerations are subordinated to this one single passion. Indeed, some very important secular subjects, which do not directly contribute to success at the University Examinations are utterly neglected by them. The student is present in the class; he is quiet and docile, but he sits there with his heart sealed against everything that does not directly help him to achieve the great object of his heart. But it is impossible to divert his mind from that object, so long as success at the examinations helps him to win his bread. But a good deal might be done to reduce the evil by dissevering our educational institutions from the Government Educational Department. We shall, no doubt, prepare our students for the examinations, but neither they nor we shall be so constantly oppressed with a sense of them. We ourselves could also act with more freedom in the management of the schools, and arrange our curriculum more in harmony with the main object of them. Ours are Missionary Institutions—seminaries of learning that mainly, if not exclusively, seek the conversion of the Indians. If that was not the case, they would not be called Missionary schools at all. Missionary schools are not designed simply for manufacturing Graduates, and bringing about the social and political elevation of the peoples but for producing converts. If this thing were sufficiently borne in mind by us, we should not speak of direct and indirect Missionary effort. Our schools would be as direct Missionary agencies as our street-preaching. In both Christ would be plainly and fully and always preached, and the salvation of souls earnestly and prayerfully sought. And the second defect in our Missionary schools is that they are often under the immediate management of non-Christians. The boys are not in constant touch with the Missionaries; and he who knows what that means knows how disastrous such a state of things is. I would rather close the school at once than allow the native clerk or head-master to be at the head of the school throughout the day, while the Missionary Superintendent is present at it only for an hour or two. The Missionary should be in constant touch with the students. If the schools could be thus improved, I have no doubt they would be a more efficient means of bringing about the conversion of the students. 2. But it is not the Missionary Educationists alone that are supposed to be working among the higher classes, but also the so-called Evangelistic Missionaries. And what success have they had? They do not appear to have been more successful, and why not? In Bombay, there is literally nothing done for the educated classes by our evangelistic workers. The former Missionaries had no doubt their schools, they had also their lectures, their private classes, their debating societies, their publications. These latter agencies were most useful to such of the educated natives as had finished their education and entered into the different walks of life. But none of these things now exist. And why not? If the salvation of immortal souls is dependent upon our Missionary effort, why should we be so indifferent? The large sums expended upon Missionary enterprise come chiefly from the widow and the orphan, who give them exclusively for Missionary purposes; and we, as honest men, are responsible for every pie we use to the God of the widow and the orphan. 3. The third hindrance is that the evidences of Christianity do not hold the influential position they did in our dealings with the higher classes in olden times. Hardly any Missionary now teaches this subject in either school or college; but the high-caste Indian attaches the greatest importance to them. His understanding must be convinced; and when that is done, all moral persuasions act upon his will with tremendous force. In the case of all the old converts—the best and noblest as well as the humblest and obscurest—the intellectual work has always preceded the moral; and when the religious principle has thus been produced, it has survived the adverse shocks of passion as well as of doubt. 4. Fourthly and lastly, the Missionaries are not agreed upon the essential tenets of Christianity what constitutes the basis of the faith that effects the salvation of the soul. Besides, things which are essential are often unnecessarily separated, nay they are even opposed to each other, the life of Christ is opposed to his teachings, which are contemptuously called dogmas. "We may rest assured," says Mr. Slater, in his paper written for this Conference, "of two things: first, that only a simple and broad presentation of Christianity, appealing to rational intuitions, attaching less importance to dogma and far more to life, and in touch with all true, social, and moral aspirations, will be accepted by profession of Christianity; and, secondly, that our religion will never become a national power as long as the people feel that it is prejudicial to their native customs and habits of life; that it denationalizes those who accept it, and so withdraws from them a large body of their countrymen." Mr. Slater represents the modern Missionary, and puts, in the above extract, the views of that new product of superficial Christianity which arrogates to itself the name of the Modern Church, in a clear and forcible manner. There is no such thing as absolute truth—absolute Christian truth. It is something "simple and broad," conditioned by rational intuitions and social and political aspirations; and tyrannised over by native customs and habits of life! Mr. Slater and others of his sentiments would have said the same thing in the days of Christ and the Apostles; they would have prophesied the utter failure of Christianity, as it proudly claimed the subversion of all the national institutions and social and political aspirations of the people of their day. The Apostles and their master were men of dogmas, and dogmas, too, that defied all national predilections and aspirations; but Christianity triumphed, and new nations were born with new aspirations and new habits of thought and feeling. The Indian is a conservative, no doubt, but his conservatism is not so unreasonable and irrational as Mr. Slater supposes. He can fling it away, and submit to new light and guidance, if such can be presented to him in a proper way. The hindrance to the progress of sound Christianity is not the unwillingness of the Indians to submit to a new law of conduct, or to a new body of principles of belief, but the existence in the country of half-hearted Christian propagandists. Mr. Slater should have more accurately defined "the simple and broad presentation of Christianity." I do not know what Mr. Slater means by the phraseology that Christianity is opposed to Christ. Christ himself asserts that Christianity is identical with him—"I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life." When so much uncertainty prevails in the mind of the so-called Modern Missionary, who would measure Christian truth by the conventional standards of national habits and political aspirations, it is no wonder that he is devoid of enthusiasm. An earnest effort at a moral and religious change is impossible without enthusiasm. The former Missionaries for the educated classes were men of strong and definite convictions, and their heart was ablaze; burning words and expressions came out of their lips that made the bosoms of their auditors glow with intense ardour, while acts of self-abnegation and heroism, which are regarded as impossible, at present, by Missionaries of Mr. Slater's opinion, were performed with alacrity. Hence also there is so little directly aggressive work performed by these Missionaries. Dr. Duff was not a timid worker; he did not always speak soft and sweet words; his phraseology had much of the wild and rugged grandeur of his native heights. He attacked the systems of error with the audacity and verve of the soldier that is determined on victory and achieves it. But such enthusiasm and courage cannot be produced in the heart by what is indefinite and uncertain. It is absolutely necessary to assure the educated natives of their bounden duty to make a decision for truth and Christ without stooping to any considerations of personal advantage or political expediency; for Christianity is a system of religion, and not of philosophy, and as a revelation of the mind and will of the Deity, it has supreme claims upon the faith and obedience of men. "To-day if ye will hear my voice, harden not your hearts." They should not talk, like cowards, of social isolation and political disabilities; for the true and brave man subordinates all such considerations to the divine claims of duty. They should dare to be alone and single in the cause of righteousness, with the whole world in arms against them. And the Christ whom Mr. Slater advises the educated natives to accept rather than Christianity was hanged on a cross. I regret there is no time left for considering the methods of dealing with the educated natives mentioned by Mr. Slater, all of which claim my most cordial assent.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending the 24th December. George Paton Gardner, of Hydepark Chemical Works, Hydepark-Street, Glasgow, Chemical Manufacturer, for improvements in removing and preventing scales or incrustations in steam-boilers; Arthur Albert Tattersall, of 31, Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer, for an improved brace with combined crank and ratchet action; Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, Officiating Collector of Tolls, Jungipur District, Murshidabad, for a blacksmith's blower to be styled 'Rooke's Patent Blower'; Roger Pye, of 69, Darwen-Street, Blackburn, in the County of Lancaster, England, Mill Furnisher, for improvements in appliances for moistening, heating, cooling, and ventilating factories and other buildings; Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals; Auguste Nieuwenhuys, of 2, Rue de l'Activite, Brussels, Belgium, Engineer, for Dioptric appliances for lamps; Edward Nunan, of 166, Fleet-Street, City of London, England, Engineer, for improvements connected with couplings used with flexible hose; Fritz Hansen, Electrical Engineer, of Leipzig, Bendnitz, Saxony, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in Electric arc Lamps; Hurdeo Dass and Roghumull, Iron Mongers and General Merchants, residents of Delhi, for a "Chain-Pump" with contrivance of drawing water by bullocks, etc.; Gerard Beekman, Lawyer, of No. 5, East 34th-Street, New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in Pickers for Cotton Harvesters; Gerard Beekman, Lawyer, of No. 5, East 34th-Street, New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in Cotton Harvesters; John Brown, Engineer, of London, England, for improvements in tea-rolling machines.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Daniel Kemp West, Engineer, of 23, St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, for improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods. (Filed 15th December, 1892.)—William Carey Leechman, of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, Merchant, for plates for oil and other presses. (Filed 17th December, 1892.)—Theodor Jaeger of Busum, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, Architect, for improvements in soot doors and manholes for chimneys, flues, ventilating shafts, and the like. (Filed 16th December, 1892.)—George Herbert Ellis, Engineer, of "Heathfield," Lansdowne Grove, Neasden, in the County of Middlesex, in England, for improvements in camp stools and the like. (Filed 16th December, 1892.)—William John Brewer, Civil Engineer (care of Charles Mason, Esq.,) 10, Lindhurst Square, London, S.E., for improvements in antifriction wheel bearings for rotory axles. (Filed 16th December, 1892.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—John Anderson, Railway Manager, of Burnbank House, Oban, in the County of Argyll, Scotland, for improvements in apparatus for ventilating railway and other carriages. (From 11th March, 1893 to 10th March, 1894).—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32, Queen Victoria-Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in or applicable to vacuum brake mechanism. (From 11th January, 1893 to 10th January, 1894.)

AN Odessa correspondent writes:—Whilst M. Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, was elaborating a series of projects of new taxation, Count von Caprivi announced his method of meeting the increased Army Budget, by raising the impost on beer. This furnished M. Witte with an example which he has readily followed, by increasing the tax on beer from 20 to 30 copecks (5d. to 7½d.) per vedro, a measure equivalent to a little over two gallons. This increased tax will not appreciably affect the peasant and labouring classes, whose chief drink is vodka. In the Caucasus, the Taurida, and Southern Russia generally, a thin and sour kind of native claret forms, besides the spirituous vodka, a very popular beverage. Nearly all the breweries in Russia are in the hands of Germans and Austrians, the majority of whom are now nationalised Russian subjects.

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HOUSE-TAX AT SURAT.

EIGHTEEN ratepayers of the Surat district have addressed the President and members of the city Municipality regarding the proposed house-tax, raising objections as follows:—

I (a) The Municipality of Surat have *not considered* the scheme they have passed, and if we look at the agenda paper and the proceedings of the Municipality (as they are published in the local papers) we at once find that those in charge of the measure had very little regard to fair play when they sprung upon the Corporation a measure of so vital an importance. We entirely fail to understand why when the opinion of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and the Government Resolution were circulated amongst the members, the new scheme was not sent round to them for enabling them to think it over and discuss it more fully in the meeting. The proceedings in the meeting of the 23rd November 1892, with uncharitable and sarcastic remarks on a gentleman who had in public papers cried against the injustice of the Municipality in passing the old scheme, and who, we believe, in order to save himself from further unpleasant remarks, voted in favour of the new scheme and immediately resigned his seat on the Corporation, cannot be for a moment said to be of that considerate, calm and patient character which the law contemplates in so important a measure. (b) Mr. Lely's manifesto dated 2nd December 1892, very clearly indicates how even the best member of the Corporation has misunderstood the real position. The scheme itself has not emanated from any responsible committee, but from (most probably) a single individual and as the manifesto of Mr. Lely's shows it is not at all based on any real investigation into the real state of the Municipality, the necessity or otherwise of the scheme, and the nature-oppressive, unreasonable, unjust, illegal, &c. of the burden proposed. It is also based on the unwarranted assumption that "nothing could be more injurious" than to follow the opinion of the public so unmistakably pronounced by meetings, resolutions, newspaper articles and petitions. These have been styled in this manifesto "disputing and talk" and seem to have been utterly disregarded. If the manifesto is to explain the proceedings of the Municipality it is apparent that the Municipality declined to consider the scheme and those in charge of the motion wanted to prove that they were determined not to stop the way of this "suggested improvement by disputing and talk."

Well may the city fathers be proud of this procedure, but such a procedure is subversive of the very policy of local self-government. No dignified ambition to suffer in martyrdom can excuse this conduct, which will only render futile principles,—which certainly do not depend upon the chivalrous and too nice ideas of public benevolence,—the due purity of, and obedience to which are so very necessary for the stability of the realm.

In short, the Corporation have (a) not duly considered the scheme, (b) not duly investigated into the necessity, nature, &c., of the scheme, (c) if Mr. Lely's manifesto is a guide, probably, declined to consider it and the advice of the opponents of the scheme under the belief that they were to discourage "disputting and talk," (d) thus adopted a course of conduct quite contrary to the established principles of the British rule, and (e) not consequently acted strictly with that *bona fides* which the spirit of the Act requires it to be actuated within all its dealings.

II. We have sufficiently shown the absence of due consideration in the Corporation. We have also said that the new scheme has not emanated from a responsible committee. The only possible conclusion under the circumstances is, as already said, that the scheme emanated from some one or two individuals. It was therefore expected that the unfairness and injustice involved in this unusual procedure would have been counter-balanced by due consideration on the part of those who are the real parents of this unproportioned and inequitable monster. But the discussions in the Municipality show that in giving it life the parents have not shown us the grounds of its birth, as well as, on what data they resolved to intrude its presence upon us. The natural presumption is, there are not and there were not those data. So the scheme seems to have been based without either the originators or their silent and exultant admirers having any grounds or data.

III. Mr. Lely in his manifesto admits that the scheme is not fully understood. If that be true how can he or the Municipality expect the people to approve of it? We have repeatedly demanded, nay thrown out challenges in meetings, that the Corporation do with frankness state on the face of the notice, the purpose for which the tax is to be levied; our demands for these details were not heeded. Mr. Lely says (vide letter to Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas, Bom. Gaz. 30 June 1892.) "the notification being confined to what was required by law." Certainly Mr. Lely ought not to be so fond of supposed legal technicalities—we shall hereafter show that Mr. Lely's view is open to correction—and it was his duty, in absence of any definite prohibition, to set the public mind at rest by satisfying them for what purpose the new scheme was introduced. If Mr. Lely in giving us his manifesto gave us more than the law required, certainly his concession to the public demand would have been more charitable and statesmanlike. Mr. Lely (vide his letter No. 3994, dated 17 Dec. '90 circulated among Municipal Commissioners) acknowledges with all other officials "the heavy existing taxation" and in the same letter he talks of "a heavy house-tax;" under these circumstances it is the duty of the commissioners to first estalish the necessity which justifies such a burden.

The Governor in Council (G. R. 1936, of 15 May 1890, General Department) has no wish to see Municipalities deprived of their legitimate income from octroi where these duties do not operate as transit duties and the Government of India (G. R. 2939, 24 September 1887, General Deparrment) has no objections to the octroi itself; its criticisms being directed only to the removal of these abuses; where these cannot be levied that a light house tax is justifiable. The Municipality in imposing this house tax have not proved (a) whether the existing duties do act as transit duties, (b) whether if they do, to what extent, (c) whether if the extent be also established, the evil is irremidiable, (d) whether if the evil is irremediable, their total abolition is necessary, (e) whether a light house tax is necessary, and (f) whether the proposed house tax is a light house tax.

"As it is "the true principle" applicable in all such cases, as remarked by an eminent legal authority, "that the private interest of the individual is never to be sacrificed 'to a greater extent than is necessary' to secure a public object of adequate importance" the Municipality cannot have any authority to impose any new burden unless it succeeds in proving that, 1 "a public object exists, 2 that it is of adequate importance and, 3 that to meet it the scheme they propose does not involve the sacrifice of the interests of the citizens to a greater extent than necessary.

As long as this is not proved and shown, the Municipality have no authority to impose a new tax as remarked by Lord Campbell, C. J. According to Cockburn, C. J., the citizens have a right to demand the security that the estimate and the rate are "the result of a deliberate exercise of judgment and discretion."

"It is a rule of law, requiring no authority to be cited in support of it, that no pecuniary burden can be imposed by whatever name it may be called, whether tax, due, rate, or toll except upon clear and distinct authority, *established by those who seek to impose it*." The burden of establishing this authority—its nature is explained above—rests with the Municipality; and as long as it does not so establish it the Municipal authorities cannot levy any tax.

Again the details referred to above are necessary if it is meant that the people be put in a position to understand and object to a form of taxation they dislike. This is the object of the Act.

The Principal Act gives the people power under Sec. 21 to advance objections. Objections must mean valid objections. To exercise these powers fully, it is necessary that they be in possession of the above details; without such details the power cannot be exercised. It is the universally acknowledged principle of law that power carries with it everything essential to the full exercise of it. Hence the people are entitled to have all such information such as detailed above. The invalidity attached to this notification being not removed, any action thereon will be *ultra vires* as opposed to the general maxims of law and calculated to defeat the object of the Act by indirectly obstructing the exercise of the right which the Act itself gives.

In short the scheme does not specify, (a) the purpose and object, (b) the "public character" of that purpose, (c) the adequate importance of that purpose, (d) the extent to which it is necessary to tax the people, (e) by fuller details the authority on which the Municipality acts.

For these and other reasons, detailed above the Municipality cannot legally impose the burden they purpose. (a) The scheme was passed without due consideration. (b) The Corporation had no data to proceed upon, (c) The Corporation, having not definitely declared and made out the necessity for this measure, have indirectly obstructed the free exercise of the right of the inhabitants to object.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* Dec. 31)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Caspersz, Barrister-at-Law, will continue to act as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, to fill an existing vacancy, until further orders.

Mr A F M Abdur-Rehman, Barrister-at-Law, will continue to act as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, to fill an existing vacancy, until further orders.

The services of Lieut B C Waterfield, I S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of boundary settlement duty in Central India.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Justice J Q Pigot, B A, to be a Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Justice J Q Pigot, B A, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to Mr Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, M A, B L, resigned.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt A S Rooke, I S C, Cantonment Magte of Nowgong, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent in Bundelkhan, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as a Political Assist of the 1st class, and is placed on special duty under the orders of the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to invest Capt A S Rooke, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, with the powers conferred on Political Agents.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G Gaume as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. E. Baillon.

Surgn-Capt H R Woolbert, M. B., I M S (Bengal), Agency Surgn, Meshed, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

Surgn-Capt A L Duke, I M S (Bengal), Residency Surgn in the Persian Gulf, sub protempore, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgn, Meshed, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Surgn-Capt H R Woolbert, M. B., or until further orders.

The following appointments are made in and to the Merwara Battalion:—Capt G H J Moore, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comr and 2nd-in-Comd, during the absence on leave of Capt G A Collins, or until further orders; and Lieut S G Knox, I S C, attached to the Meywar Bhil Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt, with effect from the date of joining, vice Capt Moore.

Major F W Snell, I S C, ex-officio Assist to the Political Supt and 2nd-in-Comd of the Savantvadi Local Corps, is appointed to officiate as First Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, during the absence of Major J H Sadler, or until further orders.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev E W Redfern, of the Wesleyan Mission, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military station of Bangalore; and to license the said Rev E W Redfern to grant certificates of Marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The services of Mr H F Evans, Dist and Sessions Judge, Shahjahanpore, were replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The following reversions are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—Consequent on the appointment of Major J H Sadler, I S C, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class:—Major I MacIvor, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to his substantive grade as a Political Agnet of the 3rd class; Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class; Lieut W M Cubitt, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class; and Capt C G F Fagan, I S C, reverts, from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut B E M Gurdon, I S C, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class—Lieut H B Peacock, I S C, reverts, from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, Offg Pol Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Capt A S Rooke, I S C, to officiate as Political Assist of the 1st class, and with effect from the date on which he was, or may be, placed on special duty under the orders of the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, Captain M A Tighe, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class; and Lieut C E Ross, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T C Eagles, Second Assist Comptroller, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr W A Kelly, Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Post Office, is appointed to officiate as Second Assist Comptroller, Post Office, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr T C Eagles, or until further orders.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Deptare notified:—Mr E Lawrence to officiate in class II; Mr R E Homilton to officiate in class III, instead of in class II, of Accountants General; Mr J C E Branson to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List, instead of in class III of Accountants General; Mr F C Harrison to revert to class II; Mr H G Warburton to officiate in class III, instead of in class II; Mr E L Vaughan to officiate in class IV, instead of in class III; Mr A Newmarch to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List; Mr M A Hydari to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List; Mr A F Cox to revert to class II; Mr E Lawrence to officiate in class III, instead of in class II, of Accountants General; Mr C J Rivett-Carnac to officiate in class II, instead of in class I; Mr H S Groves to revert to class III; Mr G D Pudumjee to officiate in class IV, instead of in class III; Mr G C Ray to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV; Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List; Mr E W Kellner to revert to class III, of Accountants General; Mr J C E Branson to revert to class II; Mr R Morris to officiate in class III, instead of in class II; Mr A H Antony to revert to class IV; Mr K B Wagle to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV; and Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

Mr H M Kisch, Post Master-General, Bengal, is placed on special duty for one month, with effect from the 1st January, 1893.

Mr E Hutton, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Post Master-General, Bengal, during Mr. Kisch's absence, or until further orders.

Mr G E Walker, Depy Post Master, Calcutta is appointed to officiate as Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, vice Mr Hutton, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt C A Muspratt Williams, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and offg Supt, to be Supt Gun Powder Factory, Ishapur, vice Lieut-Col C H Scott, R A, appointed Ordnance Consulting Officer, India Office, London.

Capt C T Bell, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, Offg 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, vice Capt Muspratt-Williams.

Second-Lieut E G Jones, South Wales Borderers, offg Wing Officer, 16th Madras Infy, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Jones will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

Second grade Assist Apothecary T J E Murphy was struck off the strength of the Subordinate Medical Dept, Bengal.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Coll L H E Tucker, C I E, General List, Infantry, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Western Circle, Punjab (p a), for ten months; Lieut R St G Gorton, R A Subaltern, No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery (m c) for one year; and Surg-Major C J McCartie, M D, 39th Bengal Infy (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty: Lieut-Col H Paterson, I S C, Comdt, 23rd Bengal Infy, for seven months; Major R C Hadow, I S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-command, 15th Bengal Infy, for one year; Capt D W Hickman, I S C, 34th Bengal Infy, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Sirhind District, for nine months; Lieut C T W Forth, I S C, Wing Officer, 30th Bengal Infy, for one year; and Lieut G M Baldwin, I S C, Sqdn Officer, Corps of Guides, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut R E Foley, I S C, Wing Officer, 45th Bengal Infy, for one year.

Lieut E A T Tudor, R E Assist Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, (m c) is granted leave out of India (m c) for one year, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

Lieut C R Johnson, R W Regt, Probationer, I S C, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India (m c) for five months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs Sub-Condr F O A Baker, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, for one year; and Sub-Condr C Bettesworth, Ordnance Dept, Office of the Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Western Circle, Bengal, for one year.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Mr. H Clinton to be Second Lieut, vice Simpson, resigned.

Assam Valley Mounted Rifles—Lieut O A Byrne resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R Cooper, R I M, has been permitted to proceed to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W H Nightingale, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, Bengal, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, is appointed to officiate as Suptdt Engr and Secy to the Chief Commr of Assam in the Public Works Dept.

The services of Mr. B. P. Milsom, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Offg Depy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, are lent to the Assam Bengal Railway Co, Ld.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

It is hereby notified that Major E D F Bignell took over charge of the office of 2nd Assist to the Resident, Meywar, from Capt C H Dawson.

A TARDY act of reparation has been made by one of those men who profited by the disorder which reigned in Paris during the rising of the Commune to rob and plunder public and private buildings. Madame de Pressense, widow of the eminent Protestant preacher, presides over a bazar which is being held just now on the south side of the Seine, in the Rue de Rennes, for the benefit of the distressed poor during the present winter. The other day she received a number of valuable articles for the sale including twenty-two silver spoons, a necklace, a bracelet, a cross, a chain and a medallion all in gold, a complete set of coral ornaments mounted in gold, together with other articles of more or less value. With the parcel was a letter from an anonymous donor in these words: "Your well-known charitable disposition induces me to place in your hands, in order to ease my conscience at the approach of death, the enclosed articles, which I stole in 1871 during the Commune from a mansion in the environs of Paris." Madame de Pressense's son has handed over the parcel to M. Perruche, the Police Commissary for the district. The police are trying to trace the writer, with what object does not appear.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A RAPID-FIRING gun recently tested at New Haven by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, fired 200 shots a minute. It is the invention of Messrs. Browning Brothers, of Ogden, Utah. The only gun approaching this rapidity is the Maxim machine-gun, with a record of 750 shots per minute. This new besom of destruction has a water-jacket surrounding the barrel, holding one gallon of water. The amount of water is evaporated in one minute, when the gun is in operation. In experiments made without the water-jacket, the barrel would become too hot for safety in less than half a minute. The ammunition is fed into the breech from a continuous web belt, holding the cartridges in pockets. The representatives of the Krupp, Armstrong, and Canet guns have been engaged in a wordy tussle upon the respective killing capacities of these weapons. The initial velocity of the largest of these projectiles is now well beyond half a mile per second, and the penetrating energy varies from 200 to 300 foot-tons per pound of powder, with a momentum of about 80,000 foot-tons. That is to say, a mass of steel can now be hurled forth with a destructive power something like that of the average railway collision, but with what ultimate benefit to the human race it is not so easy to determine. Canet claims to produce the same amount of damage as Krupp or Armstrong at half the money and with greater simplicity and elegance. This French gun has been adapted by the Japanese Government for three coast-guard vessels. That brave though diminutive people find it the only weapon which one of their naval officers can handle alone. There is no wedge for closing the breech, as in the Krupp gun, which requires considerable biceps. The opening lever is so facilitated by screw multiplication that under normal power pressures one man can easily work it in ten seconds.

Since the dismissal of Prince Bismarck from the German Premiership, as is well known, he has repeatedly indulged in very outspoken criticisms upon the policy adopted by his successor, M. Caprivi, and his master the young Emperor. One of the recent comments elicited from the ex-Chancellor related to the new German Military Bill for increasing the army and its cost. As if the hitherto existing peace army of 485,000 men was not a sufficient burden for Germany, it is wished by the Government to raise nearly an additional hundred thousand soldiers, making a total of 575,000 for the "peace effective," because the Russian peace effective is 987,000 and that of France is 519,000. The total war strength will then be 4,550,000 for Russia, 4,050,000 for France, and 4,400,000 for Germany. This new proposal, on the part of Germany, will call upon every able-bodied man in the Empire to undergo at least two years' military training, and to hold himself liable to be re-called to the army at any time for twenty-four years afterwards. Germany has, in little more than twenty years, expended six hundred million pounds sterling upon her army, or about thirty millions annually. And it is intended to increase this enormous outlay by an additional yearly impost of three and a quarter million pounds. Even Prince Bismarck, who has done so much to promote the extension of the German military system, now stands aghast at its enormous demands. And he declares plainly that it is not only excessive but needless.

It is desirable, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette" that Government should extend greater facilities to inventors and manufacturers of arms, and should deal more liberally with them, unless the trade is to die out. There is an unnecessary degree of secrecy maintained regarding the particulars of naval and military requirements, by which illiberal policy much of the ingenuity and money of inventors is lost. This is not so in the United States. There the sale to private manufacturers of ammunition and components for experimental purposes, and for the proof of their inventions, is permitted and is attended with good results. "It would also," say Mr. Rigby, "be of great benefit to manufacturers of arms or ammunition if a semi-public trial, according to some pre-arranged programme, were accorded to their productions when asked for, even although they were not required for the service." By this means the manufacturer would have an opportunity of giving some evidence that his productions were virtually on the same level of excellence as those of the Government, an evidence which is sought for by the Colonies and private purchasers, and which would open up the way to a great increase of business. We are glad to notice that the Enfield authorities give all the assistance in their power to the contractors, allowing them to make drawings of labour-saving machines, and otherwise treating the trade in an enlightened manner which cannot fail to have its influence on the capacity of the country for the production of arms and ammunition.

During the last war in which the Kekholmsky Regiment was engaged the soldiers found a woman dead in the snow on a battlefield with an infant girl in her arms. By common consent the regiment adopted the child, who was christened Maria Kekholmskaya, and sent to school at their expense. As she grew older she followed the regiment, and Lieutenant Shlemmer, of the Tzumsky Dragoons has demanded her hand in marriage. A meeting of the regiment was held, under Colonel Raichenback, who laid the proposal before "the fathers" of the girl. He gave the whole story of her life and of her acquaintance with her lover, and added the highest testimony from general Panintin and all the officers of Lieut. Shlemmer's Regiment as to that young officer's character. This extraordinary meeting unanimously consented to give away their "daughter," and the marriage will take place immediately. The incident shows a curious side of Russian army life, entirely to the credit of all concerned.

The "Revue du Cercle Militaire" has recently published two instructive letters upon the late French manœuvres, by officers who had the best opportunities of observing them. Col. de Neymet, lately in command of the 137th Infantry of the line, says that although France now possesses a well-equipped army, the training of the men did not show to advantage. "The combat was carried out with a hesitation, a precipitancy, and a confusion which no one failed to observe." In short, according to this writer, the training of the infantry in fighting tactics leaves much to be desired, and the disorder apparent in every combat proves that a defective application of tactics was made. The other letter is that of an officer still on the active list, who took part in the manœuvres of the 3rd corps. He, too, remarked a long hesitation in the combat, but attributed it chiefly to the new powders, which make it difficult to know the position or judge the strength of the enemy. He cites an example. A battalion sent to attack a wood stood a long time unable to advance, under the rules, because of the supposed strength of the defenders, but upon the arrival of an umpire it soon appeared that the wood had been occupied by a few squads only, which had alternated their volleys. This writer, therefore, expects the opening of engagements to be prolonged on account of the difficulty of determining the line of battle. Again he tells us the concealing from the enemy of the position of the reserves was thought more important during the manœuvres than the need of bringing the lines closer together as the enemy was approached and, as a result, great difficulty was often experienced in getting the reserves into action, and they sometimes arrived breathless just when the "cease fire" was being sounded. He also touches upon a point that other writers have noted, namely, the tendency that was displayed to extend the line out of all proportion to its strength, the regiments and brigades having intervals between them which would have made it easy for a bold enemy to break through; but he concludes with high praise for the spirit shown by the men.

The "Echo de l' Armee," tells us that the technical committee at the Ministry of War, in Paris, has received surprising reports upon trials made in Switzerland with the new Marga rifle. This arm, we read, weighs only 3½kg. (7·71 lb.), and has a calibre of 6·5 mm. (255 in.). The initial velocity, with a reduced atmospheric pressure, is 2,460 feet per second, and the rifle is sighted, with a flat trajectory, up to 6,000 metres. It is a magazine weapon with very simple mechanism, and all its parts work with great precision and care. The magazine, with six cartridges, is enclosed by a metallic band, which even a raw recruit can manipulate. A special improvement is said to be in the cartridge, which has a double socket, and enables an extraordinary impetus to be given to the ball, without subjecting the rifle itself to undue shock. It will, of course, be desirable to have further particulars of these remarkable results. Meanwhile, the "Echo de l' Armee" tells us that the rifle is superior to every system adopted by the States. "Mannlicher, Mauser, Lebel, Vetterli—these are now arms behind the times, and unequal to the progress realised during the last two years."

According to an American paper the following results have been obtained with the pneumatic torpedo thrower at Dale point in Milford Haven. At a range of 5,007, yards, the deviation was 103½ yards left, the wind velocity being 31 ft. sec. The weight of projectile was 293 lbs., inclusive of 100 lbs. of filling representing the charge. On another occasion five successive shots all fell in the horizontal rectangle 7 yards long, 5 4-10 yards wide. The elevation was 20 degrees, which makes the vertical target about 3½ yards high, 5 4-10 yards wide. In the week previous two 10-inch sub-calibre shells were fired at a distance of 2,290 yards, 15 degrees elevation, the second shot disappeared in the hole made by the first shot, and was subsequently recovered. The deviation of both shots was 7 6-10 yards left. The penetration of a 10-inch projectile at 600 yards was 47 feet of beach sand, face with sod, and 1¼ inch thickness of pine boards. The shell when recovered was in almost a perfect condition. An 8 inch projectile penetration was 45 feet, besides the above-mentioned thickness of wood. The velocity of projectile was measured at this target and found to be 778 feet per sec. The experiments it is said were made by British officers.

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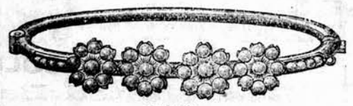
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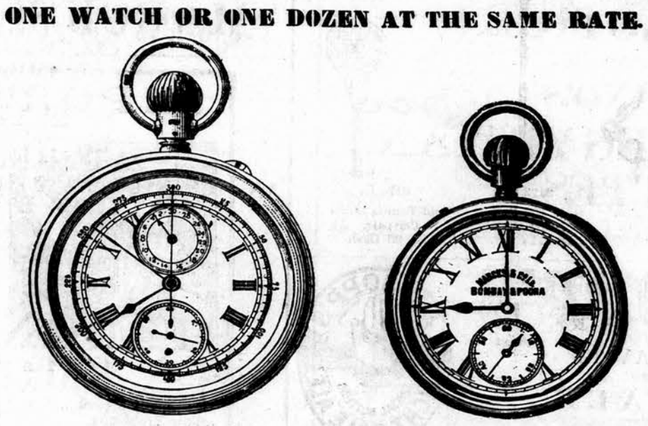
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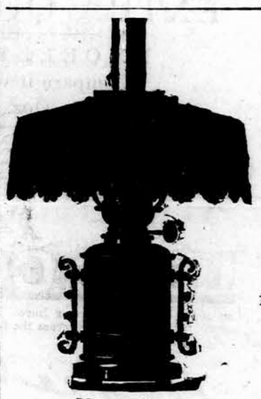
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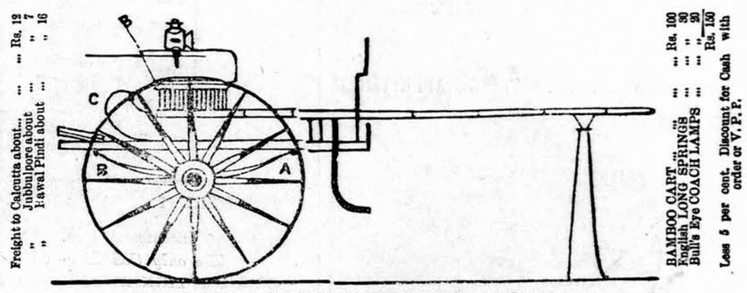

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